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GERMAN
OCCUPATION
OF POLAND

POLISH
WHITE
BOOK

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REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

GERMAN
OCCUPATION
OF POLAND

EXTRACT OF NOTE ADDRESSED TO
THE ALLIED AND NEUTRAL POWERS



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Explanatory Note:

This WHITE BOOK is far from presenting an adequate record of the countless crimes and heartless conduct of the Germans in their efforts to exterminate the Polish people.

Information here presented refers to events in a country still under enemy occupation, and it has not been possible to check all the details of enemy's behavior. The facts stated however are all corroborated by concordant depositions and from thoroughly reliable sources.

For the time being, the Polish Government can only reveal a very small part of the facts in its possession, for disclosure would endanger the lives and aggravate the sufferings of families remaining in Poland.

When the time comes, the indictment that Poland will bring against the criminals who have set back the clock of civilization in Europe by several centuries, will unfortunately be far heavier and more complete.

CONTENTS

NOTE

PAGE

ADDRESSED BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND TO THE ALLIED AND NEUTRAL
POWERS

1

German Administration in Occupied Territory

4

Territories Illegally Annexed to the Reich

7

The "Government-General"

8

OUTRAGES AGAINST PERSONS

10

Murders and Collective Massacres

11

"Punitive" Expeditions

13

Individual Murders

15

Treatment of the Insane

15

German Courts. Death Sentences

15

Arbitrary Arrests. Prison Treatment

17

Concentration Camps

18

Humiliations

19

Treatment of Woman

20

Expulsions and Deportations of Civilians

21

Despoiling the Expelled

23

Interurban Transfers

26

The New "Ghettos"

26

Modern Slavery. Forced Labor in the Reich

27

Polish Prisoners of War

29

OUTRAGES AGAINST RELIGION

31

Churches

32

Church Property

33

Pillage of Churches

33

	PAGE
<i>Treatment of Catholic Priests</i>	33
<i>Death of Dr. Bursche</i>	35
<i>Orthodox Church</i>	35
<i>Treatment of Rabbis</i>	36
<i>Synagogues Burned</i>	36
OUTRAGES AGAINST POLISH CULTURE	36
<i>Fate of Works of Art and Libraries</i>	36
<i>Destruction of Monuments</i>	39
<i>Primary and Secondary Schools, Universities</i>	41
<i>Bookshops and Publications</i>	41
<i>Fate of Scientists</i>	42
<i>Abasement of Culture</i>	44
<i>Anti-Moral Measures</i>	45
OUTRAGES AGAINST PROPERTY	46
<i>Reich's Policy Towards Property</i>	47
<i>Compulsory Administration</i>	50
<i>Confiscation of Stocks</i>	51
<i>Reprisals Against Property</i>	52
<i>Robbery and Pillage</i>	52
RECAPITULATION	52
GENERAL CONCLUSION	54

APPENDICES

THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND—IVTH HAGUE CONVENTION	59
GERMAN DOCUMENTS:	62
<i>Proclamations and Ordinances of German Military Authorities</i>	62

	PAGE
German Legislative Enactments Concerning the Territories Illegally Incorporated to the Reich	68
German Legislative Enactments Concerning the Government-General	79
1. General Administration	79
2. Judicial System	90
3. Cultural Matters	102
4. Economic Affairs and Finance	111
5. Labor	161
6. Special German Measures Against Polish Nationals of Jewish Origin or Religion	166
7. Miscellaneous Questions	175
German Speeches, German Official Communiques, German Circulars and Notices, Articles from the German Press	180
1. The Lebensraum Policy	180
2. The Policy of Hate	185
3. Deportations to Forced Labor	191
4. Retroactivity of German Law in Invaded Territory	196
5. Treatment of the Civilian Population and Prisoners of War. Individual and Collective Repression	197
6. Salary and Wage Discriminations. Higher Food Rations for Germans	201
7. Measures Against the Jews	203
8. Measures Against Polish Culture	205
POLISH DOCUMENTS	206
1. Hostages	206
2. Individual and Collective Murders, Collective Shootings and Punitive Expeditions	208
3. Concentration Camps and Ill-treatment in Prisons	222

	PAGE
4. <i>Fate of Polish Prisoners of War—Forced Labor in the Reich</i>	225
5. <i>Ill-treatment of Women</i>	229
6. <i>Treatment of the Weak and Incurable</i>	231
7. <i>Expulsions and Deportations</i>	233

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GERMAN
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REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NO. R. PR. 73/41

Excellency,

At various times the Government of the Republic of Poland has had occasion to call the attention of the Powers to the aggression and measures taken in violation of treaties by the German Reich against the people of Poland whose territory they occupy for the time being.

Today, the Polish Government proposes to lay before the Allied and Neutral Governments certain facts affording abundant proof that the measures applied by the enemy are of surpassing inhumanity and contrary to all rules of international morality and law. They tend indeed to reduce the inhabitants of the invaded territories to a state resembling servitude, and are designed to achieve the biological destruction of the nation.

CONDITIONS UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION

The German Reich, after having committed countless violations of international law during its campaign of aggression¹ against Poland in September and the early part of October 1939,² determined to organize its Eastern *Lebensraum* ac-

¹ Cf. The Polish White Book, published by The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris (*Flammarion*) and London (*Hutchinson & Co.*) 1940.

² Cf. the sworn statements in "The German Invasion of Poland" published by The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris and London (*id*), 1940.

ording to a plan and by methods it had prepared long in advance.

Militant national-socialism has this peculiarity: it endeavors to apply today the principles Pan-Germanists preached from the beginning of the XIXth Century and that the Reich was unable to put into force in 1914. It may be recalled that on November 11, 1939, Ueberhor, the German President of Lodz, former President of the city of Mannheim, defined the attitude of the German occupying authorities in Poland, as follows:

"We are the Masters. So we must behave as Masters. "The Pole is a servant (*Knecht*) and must serve us. We "must have steel in our backbone and never admit that "Poland can be reborn. Be harsh. . . ." (cf. *Lodzer Zeitung*, November 12, 1939).

Other German public men, Dr. Hans Frank, Governor-General of the occupied regions, Gauleiter Greiser and Gauleiter Forster made similar declarations.¹ Dr. Ley, Minister of the Reich, declared on January 31, 1940, that a race inferior to the Germans "needed less food." All the Poles needed was just enough to live in order to serve the German Reich.²

These and many other German utterances deserve careful consideration, for the measures advocated are not intended only for Poland. At the Annual Meeting of the Academy of German Law, held in Munich on November 22, 1940, Dr. Frank, henchman of the Fuhrer and Governor-General of Poland, declared: "The Government-General of Poland represents the best example of the system that will be in-

¹ See Appendices 98, 99, page 181.

² On this point the German authorities have kept their word, as both Polish prisoners of war and Polish workers deported to the German Reich received far less rations than the Germans.

troduced in the countries of New-Europe, controlled by Greater-Germany." It means that

(1) Everything now being done in Poland is in accordance with a plan carefully and meticulously prepared.

(2) Although for the time this plan is being applied fully only in Poland, it is also intended for the other countries as and when Germany succeeds in obtaining the full liberty of action to which she aspires.

The following expose will be better understood in the light of these official declarations.

After the occupation of part of the territory of the Polish State, the government of the German Reich immediately and methodically introduced legislative and administrative measures that constituted an uninterrupted series of violations of human rights and of the most elementary principles of international law, recognized by civilized nations. These principles are laid down in the Laws and Customs of War on Land, known as the IVth. Hague Convention (1907) limiting the rights and establishing the obligations of enemy authority in occupied territory.¹

Under Article 43 of the IVth. Hague Convention, the occupying power is bound to respect the laws existing in the country occupied. Thus the military authorities of the Reich had no right to introduce changes either in the territorial boundaries of the occupied country, or (except in cases of absolute necessity) in the organization of government services. In point of fact, a power occupying another country has only the administration and usufruct thereof for the entire duration of the occupation, and is denied all rights of sovereignty over the country.

¹ See Appendix 1, page 59.

Yet the Reich illegally annexed the districts located in the western part of Poland. By a decree of the Chancellor of the Reich on the organization and administration of the western regions, dated October 8, 1939 (*Reichsgesetzblatt* 1, p. 2042) that took effect on October 26, the occupying authorities created the *Reichsgau Westpreussen* and the *Reichsgau Posen* (Western Prussia and Poznan) and, by the incorporation of adjacent Polish territories, they added the Katowice district to the province of Silesia, and that of Ciechanów (renamed *Zichenau*) to the province of East Prussia.¹

On the strength of a second decree by the Chancellor dated January 29, 1940, (*Reichsgesetzblatt* 1, p. 251) the territory of Poznan illegally annexed received the name of *Reichsgau Wartheland*, which includes also a part of Central Poland, the City of Lodz.

Furthermore the Free City of Danzig, the autonomous status of which was abolished on September 1, 1939,² was annexed to the Reich and added to West Prussia.

It is perfectly clear that the sole object of this arbitrary and illegal division of the occupied country was to facilitate the extermination of the Polish people and to organize methodically and gradually the complete germanization of their country. The western region annexed to the Reich was to be germanized first. The territory of the Government-General was to serve as a temporary refuge for the inhabitants of these regions, until such time as this territory could be germanized in turn. Governor-General Frank, entrusted with the execution of this plan, made a public state-

¹ See Appendix 9, page 68.

² See Appendix 8, page 68.

ment to the above effect in a speech at Warsaw on June 21, 1940.

To the east of the new line of demarcation, the Reich has created the Government-General with its seat at Cracow, where it has introduced legislation and a system of administration contrary to the letter and spirit of Polish law, unjust and oppressive to the local inhabitants, and destructive of the country's wealth.¹

Legally the Government-General is not an integral part of the Reich, but in the opinion of the Governor-General himself constitutes a territory accessory to the Reich (*Nebenland* or *Ostraum* or *Restgebiet* or *Heimstatte der Polen*) with an administrative status similar to that existing in colonial possessions intended for exploitation.²

The western territories (*Ostgebiet*) had an area of 92,460 square kilometers and 10,740,000 inhabitants; the Government-General an area of 95,540 square kilometers and 11,484,000 inhabitants. The western part, annexed to Germany, was moreover the historic cradle of the Polish nation, and prior to the present war the German minority there comprised only 6% of the total population.

In the territory of the Government-General, occupation by the German military authorities ceased at midnight on October 25, 1939, under an as yet unpublished decree of the Chancellor of the Reich.³ Thereafter the decree on the

¹ Decree of the Führer and Reichschancellor of Oct. 19, 1939 (*Das Recht des General Gouvernements*, Verlag des Instituts für Deutsche Ost-Arbeit. Burg Verlag Krakau, 1940. P. 30, note 2.)

² See Appendix 102, page 182.

³ "Erlass des Führers und Reichskanzlers über die Ueberleitung der Verwaltung im General Gouvernment auf den General Gouverneur" vom 19 Oktober. See "Das Recht des General Gouverneurs" page 30, note 2. The term "Occupied Territories" was abolished in July, 1940.

administration of "occupied Polish territories" of October 12, 1939, came into force.¹

As regards these acts of the German Reich, the Polish Government did not fail, in the years 1939 and 1940, to register a series of solemn protests with the allied and neutral governments.

The violations of this elementary principle of international law were all the more obvious as they were committed intentionally by Germany. It is important to point out that in the early days of the military occupation of Poland, the authorities of the Reich declared that they would respect "all the provisions of international law." In his proclamation of October 8, 1939, published in Warsaw, General von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Armies, stated:

"German military forces do not look upon civilians as "enemies. All the provisions of international law will be "respected." ²

The Government of the Republic of Poland records the fact that not for a moment did the Reich try to keep this promise. On the very day of the Commander-in-Chief's proclamation, the German military authorities seized "twelve of the best and most worthy citizens of the capital" as hostages.³ One of them, M. Stefan Starzynski, the heroic mayor of Warsaw, was incarcerated, dragged from prison to prison, to disappear finally without trace.

According to information received by the Polish Govern-

¹ See Appendix 16, page 80.

² See Appendix 2, page 62.

³ See Appendix 134, page 206.

ment, Stefan Starzynski was murdered in a German concentration camp, probably at Dachau.

Then began a series of uninterrupted violations of international morality and law, and even of all moral principles, by Germany both in the annexed territories (*Ostgebiet*) and in the occupied territories of the Government-General (*Ostraum*) which include among others the cities of Warsaw, Cracow and Lublin.

The most barbarous measure taken by the German invaders is undoubtedly the military decree of October 1, 1939, which had retroactive effect.¹ Under this decree German courts in Poland may try Polish citizens for anti-German activities prior to September 1, 1939, that is before the German-Polish war began.

TERRITORIES ILLEGALLY ANNEXED TO THE REICH

Not content with illegal annexation, the Reich proceeded to suppress purely and simply all the existing laws and administration, replacing them by its own.

The provisions of German law governing local authorities, criminal law, the administration of justice, the civil service, the fiscal system, etc., were successively extended to the western districts of Poland.² In addition to this—although no more flagrant violation of international law is conceivable—the Germans also extended to the annexed territories German laws governing compulsory military service. The result is that Polish citizens are incorporated into German army units in this war.

¹ See Appendix 3, page 63.

² Up to December, 1940, the Reich has extended to these districts more than 150 German laws and decrees.

THE "GOVERNMENT-GENERAL"

Indeed, the German decree on the introduction of military law in the annexed territories of the east (*Ostgebiet*)¹ provides that on and after March 1, 1940, the German military system shall be extended to these regions. This act of the government of the Reich is in flagrant violation of Article 23 of the Hague Convention already referred to.

As regards the territories not annexed to the Reich but subject to the Governor-General, the German authorities have issued, contrary to Article 43 of the above Convention, a long list of decree-laws at times introducing entirely new provisions, at times changing the existing Polish laws.

Some of these provisions impose new and additional burdens upon the population in the form of rates and taxes.² Others have restricted the liberties guaranteed by Article 46 of the Hague Convention.³ Others constitute an exploitation of the labor capacity of the inhabitants of the occupied regions intended to increase the potential war-power of the enemy by the introduction of what is in fact a system of modern slavery.⁴ Other measures deal with the confiscation of public and private property.⁵ Others institute a discrimination between citizens entirely foreign to the Polish constitution,⁶ and make a distinction between Poles on the one hand and Polish citizens of German language on the other (*Volksdeutsch*).

Furthermore the Government of the Reich has introduced German courts of law in the Government-General, and de-

¹ See Appendix 6, page 66.

² See Appendix 70 et seq, page 157.

³ See Appendix 36 et seq, page 102.

⁴ See Appendix 80 et seq, page 162.

⁵ See Appendices 14 on page 76 and 48 et seq, page 117.

⁶ See Appendix 84, page 166.

creed far-reaching changes in the Polish judiciary.¹ The latter has also been placed under the direct control of the German administrative authorities. By virtue of a German ordinance, of Feb. 9, 1940, Art. 1, para 4, the head of a district has direct control over what is left of Polish jurisdiction. As to the magistrates they are obliged to sign a written undertaking to serve the Reich faithfully.²

Quite recently the German authorities have introduced for non-German officials in Poland a declaration of loyalty and fidelity to the Reich, against which the Polish Government has also recently protested.³

In the light of the rules of international law adopted by civilized nations in 1907, such incursions of the occupying power were without justification on the ground of the necessities of war; and under Article 43 *in fine* of the Hague Convention no absolute necessity authorized Germany to suppress the existing Polish administrative, legal and judicial systems.

The following analysis of the whole of this German "New Order" will on the contrary reveal the very clear intention of the Reich to exterminate gradually, and by the most diverse methods, the vital forces of Poland, especially those of her intellectual elite. It will further show the methodical manner in which the Reich is organizing the rapid pillage of public and private property. This pillage of the belongings of others is carried out by the authorities of the Reich or by individuals belonging to its armed forces or to its administration. Finally it demonstrates the care taken by

¹ See Appendix 24, et seq, page 90.

² See Appendix 28, page 94.

³ See Appendix 22, page 89.

Germany to demoralize the people in various ways to be described later.

Both in their intensity and methodical application, the measures referred to certainly exceed the scope of the barbarous acts previously committed by the Reich in the occupied regions of Belgium and France during the war of 1914-1918.

In brief, the attitude of the German authorities in Poland as regards the territory and the inhabitants of the invaded Polish regions, constitutes a long series of violations of Articles 42 *et seq.* of the Hague Convention.

Outrages Against Persons

The time has not yet come for the Polish Government to draw up the terrible indictment of the acts of the *Herrenvolk*, to employ an official German expression, in organizing the "New Order" in this part of Europe. As a matter of fact it is not possible to enumerate today the number of victims of the German terror, nor to establish a detailed list of the tortures inflicted upon them. The Polish Government is however in a position to estimate at some 84,000 the number of civilians who have been murdered by the German authorities, and especially by the Gestapo, since the beginning of the occupation. At Bydgoszcz (*Bromberg*) alone, about 10,000 Poles including a large number of women and children, were massacred when the German armies entered the town on September 3, 1939.¹ These massacres are the most expeditive means of germanizing a town that contained only 9% of Germans before September 1, 1939.

¹ To these figures must be added some 10,000 Poles massacred by the Germans in Pomerania and from 5,000 to 6,000 in Posnania.

MURDERS AND COLLECTIVE MASSACRES

Of course this figure does not include the tens of thousands of civilians deliberately killed by the Luftwaffe in open and undefended towns during the military operations. Nor does it include the enormous numbers, that cannot at present be even estimated, of those who died in Poland in 1939 and 1940 as a result of starvation during the wholesale expulsions and deportations, or in German concentration camps and German prisons.

For the time being the Polish Government confines itself to placing on record that the acts of the Reich, for which it will be held responsible when the time comes, are entirely and utterly contrary to the letter and the spirit of the principles of international law. To make Germany's guilt worse, the German authorities often did not even take the trouble to seek a pretext for these massacres. At the beginning of the occupation, especially in the illegally annexed western part of Poland, all that was needed was to be denounced to the authorities as being "hostile to Germany."¹

Besides, there have been numerous cases where the authorities of the Reich have ordered the massacre of inhabitants on the grounds of collective responsibility.²

This practice, denounced by all civilized nations, is repugnant to all human conceptions of justice and law, and certainly contrary to Article 50 of the Hague Convention. The massacres carried out by the Reich in the name of this principle took place not only when some political offense was at the root of the repression, but also when ordinary misdemeanors entirely unconnected with any political ac-

¹ See Appendix 118, page 197.

² See Appendix 142, page 213, Appendix 143, page 215, etc.

tivity had been committed.¹ In many cases the German authorities have shot Polish citizens picked out from the intellectual classes, or compact groups of the population. The Polish Government wishes to draw attention to some instances of what has occurred, taken from the German controlled press of the occupied regions, or supported by trustworthy evidence; all show the German's utter disregard for human life, and the contempt of the German authorities for the sufferings of others. To prove this, the Polish Government will confine itself to reciting the following incidents:

In Warsaw a massacre of 180 hostages, out of a total of 300 civilians, took place after a prisoner had escaped and had failed to give himself up voluntarily within 48 hours as ordered by the police.²

In another case, according to information from a German source, 53 inhabitants of a building in Warsaw were executed on the grounds that a Jewish criminal, with a Polish police record, lived there.³

At Lublin, 120 people were shot merely because of an attack upon a German police officer by common law offenders who were being pursued by the Gestapo at the request of the disarmed Polish police.

In the borough of Wawer,⁴ near Warsaw, shots were exchanged between German police officers and delinquents they were pursuing. One of the police officers was killed. A detachment of Landesschutzen surrounded the village and at two o'clock in the morning 107 men from 15 to 60 years of age were torn from their beds and machine-gunned to death. Among the victims were doctors, engineers, etc.

¹ See Appendix 121, page 198.

² See Appendix 153, page 220.

³ See Appendix 121, page 198.

⁴ See Appendices 142 and 143, pages 213 and 215.

On a similar pretext, 62 innocent civilians were killed in the town of Bochnia, near Cracow. In the village of Skarzysko more than 300 workmen were murdered; in the township of Zywiec about a hundred. In the town of Wejherowo, the day following the entry of the German troops, more than 300 representatives of the professional and commercial classes of Gdynia were executed, including the director of the port, the managers of the local banks, judges, lawyers and the leading industrialists and business men.¹

In the district of Tuchola, in Polish Pomerania, 10 Poles were executed during the night of November 11-12, 1939, to avenge the death of a *Volksdeutschen*, named Fritz who had died of heart disease after his farm had burned down.²

"PUNITIVE" EXPEDITIONS

Special stress must be laid on the so called punitive expeditions. One of them was sent by the German authorities against the villages of Jozefow Maly and Jozefow Duzy and neighboring hamlets. The lorries of the expedition sent from Lublin by the *Selbstschutz* under the command of Count Werner von Alvensleben, became mud-bound in a narrow lane. The Germans got 11 peasants from the nearest village to dig out the lorries and when the work was done, shot them on the spot. Then the German authorities proceeded with their massacre. The male inhabitants of the following villages, Jozefow Maly (30 men and some boys as young as 11), Jozefow Duzy (14 men), Bronislawow Stary (70), Zakepie (60), Bielany (25), Ruda (18), Nowiny (26), Sereba (13) were arrested and murdered. In

¹ See Appendix 136, page 207.

² See Appendix 118, page 197.

addition an unascertained number of people from the villages of Serekomla, Hordzieszow, Okrzeja etc. met the same fate. In all, the Germans murdered more than 300 people in the course of this expedition. The victims, men, women and children were drawn up in three rows and machine gunned. Finally 17 laborers were brought from other villages to dig their graves and when this was done they in turn were executed. A certain number of employees on their way home from a local public works office were also murdered. Five villages containing more than 60 homesteads were burned down.¹

In the Konskie district, near Radom, another punitive expedition was sent against certain villages suspected of having lent their aid to detachments of Polish guerillas. Thereupon the Germans burned down the village of Hucisko (26 homes), Krolowiec, Lelitkow, Skloby (328 homes), Sulki, Szalasy (54 homes), Wisniowiec, as well as seven villages with 72 homes in the rural district of Miedzieza. At Chlewisko, 40 persons were shot, at Krolowiec 123, at Hucisko and Lelitkow 350, at Sulki 42, at Skloby, 360.²

In the village of Szalasy, all male inhabitants over 15 years of age were executed, a certain number of them shot and the rest locked up in a school which was then set on fire. This punitive expedition brought back some 300 people to Radom, and too these were later put to death at Firlej. The total number of people murdered in this expedition amounts to about 1,200.³

These offenses against local inhabitants did not occur only

¹ Sworn statements in the possession of the Polish Government. Cf. also Appendix 153, page 220.

² Sworn statements in the possession of the Polish Government. Cf. also Appendix 154, page 221.

³ See Appendix 154, page 211.

during the first months of enemy occupation. Well confirmed reports and trustworthy evidence from the occupied regions show that in the months that followed they attained even more serious proportions by mass executions without trial, or on the order of enemy courts set up *ad hoc*, or of German courts martial.

INDIVIDUAL MURDERS

In addition there were numerous cases of individual Poles murdered by representatives of the occupation authorities, sometimes, as they said, "for amusement. . . ."

These executions were not always for identical reasons. In certain cases they assumed the character of political repression pure and simple, in others they were inspired by chauvinistic hate, in others again by a policy of eugenics, well known to be characteristic of the Reich.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

Thus for instance insane persons, under treatment in asylums, and also prostitutes were either machine gunned or suppressed by means of poison gas.¹ In a series of cases the method by which the executions were carried out by the German authorities was to drive the victims of their bestial lust into stables, barns, etc. which were then set on fire after the doors had been locked.

GERMAN COURTS. DEATH SENTENCES

Independently of the mass executions and so called punitive expeditions described above, the occupying authorities will have to answer for having shot without mercy Polish citizens sentenced to death by courts martial, by police

¹ See Appendices 173, 174, pages 231 and 232.

courts or by special tribunals. (*Sondergerichte*).¹ All these courts apply the death penalty, without rhyme or reason. It would be impossible to enumerate here all the offenses for which the Germans impose the death penalty,² but just as an instance it may be mentioned that an ordinance of the Governor-General, dated April 13, 1940, on the Protection of Forests³—"protection" sounds rather ironical in view of the fact that Polish forests are rapidly disappearing beneath the axe of the invader—provides in paragraph 3 that any theft of wood after nightfall shall be punished by death. The Ordinance adds that if the culprit is less than 14 years of age, the father or tutor may be sent to penal servitude for negligence. . . . It is hardly necessary to add that all these courts have no fixed rules of procedure, the rights of the defense are never respected and the detailed findings of the court are never published. As a rule no accused person escapes with his life from these alleged trials.

It is no exaggeration to assert, on the strength of a large number of trustworthy reports and a mass of corroborated evidence, that there is scarcely a hamlet or human agglomeration in occupied Poland that does not bear bloody traces of the Germans' passage.

The attitude of the German authorities towards the inhabitants of the invaded regions is characterized by a reign of terror and cruelty. In this connection the Polish Government must perforce call attention to an uninterrupted series of violations by the Reich of the fundamental provisions of Article 46 of the Hague Convention.

¹ See Appendix 25, page 91.

² See Appendix 33, page 99.

³ See Appendix 34, page 101.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS. PRISON TREATMENT

The personal liberty of Polish citizens is at the mercy of enemy officials and armed men. Mass arrests of representatives of liberal professions, lawyers, doctors, teachers, have taken place. The same is true of the clergy. These arrests are made as a rule without any legal sanction, and in the majority of cases for no apparent reason. The persons thus arrested have no legal means of defense, they are detained without even any charges being brought against them. The premises that serve as prisons are not heated in winter and contain no sanitary facilities.

The Polish Government has knowledge of cases where the same people have been arrested and imprisoned on more than one occasion. Sometimes entire families have been thrown into prison.

In the prisons, statements are often obtained from arrested persons by violence. Victims of this process have described the methods used against them. They are hit on the loins or on the head with rods of iron, in the face or in the stomach with rubber truncheons, or whipped with leather thongs. As a rule several guards together fall on the same victim. As a result of blows and tortures, prisoners limbs have often been crushed or broken, their loins injured. Sometimes they can stand no more, and die beneath the blows of their executioners.¹

Even women and children are not exempt from such inhuman treatment.²

From the very beginning of the German occupation, instances have been recorded of gangs of German officers, soldiers and even civilians going into prisons, choosing hap-

¹ See Appendices 158 and 159, pages 223 and 224.

² See Appendices 139, page 209; 147, page 217; 154, page 221.

hazardly a number of prisoners and executing them on the spot.¹

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Furthermore Polish citizens of the occupied regions have been deported and incarcerated by tens of thousands in concentration and internment camps. Among camps the reputation of which will remain fearsome even in the annals of German bestiality are those of Oswiecim (*Auschwitz*), *Oranienburg*, *Matthausen* and *Dachau*.²

As regards food in the camps no account is taken of the most elementary requirements, nor of the work the prisoners are made to do. In certain camps, *Matthausen* for instance, the prisoners worked in stone quarries for fifteen hours without a break. The brutality that reigns in the camps is no whit less than in the prisons. "Gymnastic" exercises, the invariable rule in concentration camps, are carried to the point of extenuation, till the prisoners have no strength left. They not infrequently drop unconscious during the exercises. The daily roll call of the prisoners is held in the open air, cold or bad weather notwithstanding.³

Prisoners in the camps are ill-treated and humiliated at every turn. They are forced to pick up mud and excrements, and to clean the latrines with their bare hands.⁴ The guards amuse themselves by making the prisoners take part in atrocious "games"; they are made to run for hours in a circle beneath the lashes of the guards' whips; another "game" is to make them rub the floor with their noses till their faces are bleeding; or they are ordered to run at full

¹ See Appendix 135, page 206.

² See Appendix 156 et seq, page 222.

³ See Appendix 156 et seq, page 222.

⁴ See Appendix 156, page 222.

speed and to jump obstacles so arranged as to bring about painful falls. But above all the unfortunate victims are savagely beaten, ruthlessly kicked, punched or truncheoned, whipped at every opportunity and on any pretext. Their German tormentors apparently derive sadistical pleasure¹ from making them suffer, and have perfected their technique of whipping their victims so as to cause the utmost pain. Nor have even women been spared.

The Polish Government wishes to record that such treatment has not been confined to the inmates of prisons or of concentration camps. The population remaining "at liberty" often has to suffer from similar methods, applied individually or collectively.

HUMILIATIONS

By a series of ordinances and decrees, the occupying authorities have built up an entire system of humiliating processes designed to abase the human and national dignity of Polish citizens.

An ordinance promulgated by the German authorities² obliges all citizens of Jewish faith and all persons of Jewish origin to wear on their clothes so as to be seen of all a badge displaying the Star of David. In certain towns and districts, Poles of Christian faith as well as Jews have been obliged to salute, by uncovering their heads, every German met in the streets.³ In other places the use of the sidewalks is reserved for Germans, the Poles must walk in the roadway. National emblems are exposed to all kinds of insult. Poles deported to work in Germany must wear special badges to

¹ See Appendix 144, page 216.

² See Appendix 85, page 170.

³ See Appendix 103, page 185.

distinguish them from the Germans.¹ Very active propaganda is carried on in the country districts in Germany to instil into the hearts of the German peasants hatred of the Poles who are allotted to them as agricultural laborers.²

In order to terrorize and humiliate the inhabitants of the small towns, the German authorities often have recourse to the following method. The inhabitants of a village are brought under guard to the market place and there made to kneel in rows and beat each other with their fists or with sticks. Jews wearing their ritual attire are made to dance and skip about in public beneath the blows of whips and riding crops distributed right and left by the organizers of these "shows."

TREATMENT OF WOMEN

Polish women are the victims of particularly abject and barbarous outrages on the part of German officers, soldiers and officials. The Polish Government is in possession of proof that in some instances collective raping has been indulged in.³ German police have on many occasions organized raids in various cities during which young women were carried off and sent to houses of prostitution reserved for German officers and soldiers. In many cases it has been shown that young women arrested in the streets or in their homes on the grounds that they were needed for agricultural work have as a matter of fact been carried off to military brothels in Germany.⁴ The German authorities themselves have admitted that the sending of young Polish women to

¹ See Appendices 93, page 177, and 107, page 187.

² See Appendices 102, page 183, and 107, page 187.

³ See Appendix 168, page 229.

⁴ See Appendix 167, page 229.

houses of prostitution is a method of repression deliberately applied.

The Polish Government records the fact that the number of young women thus torn from their families to be thrown into the dishonor and ignominy of German brothels, may be judged in particular by the frequency of advertisements inserted by parents in search of their daughters who have suddenly disappeared.

In the course of numerous searches in the houses of Polish citizens, German police agents have at times forced the women to undress, to dance naked, or to clean the stairs and floors with the underclothes torn from their bodies.¹

EXPULSIONS AND DEPORTATIONS OF CIVILIANS

The German Government which during the war of 1914-18 had already proceeded in Belgium and in France to numerous deportations of the civilian population, is now applying the same system in Poland but on an infinitely larger scale.² The deportation of civilian populations, combined with the system of collective terrorism, is the principal weapon to which the German authorities have recourse in order to weaken the Polish nation.

It is necessary to distinguish between the various forms of deportation. In the first place the Reich practices the transfer of the Polish inhabitants from the territories illegally incorporated in the Reich. Next comes the deportations into Germany of agricultural and industrial workers, the deportations of youths of school age and of children. Finally the transfer to certain districts intended for "Jewish inhabitants" of various categories of citizens:

¹ Sworn statements in the possession of the Polish Government.

² See Appendix 110, page 191, and Appendix 178, page 235.

- (a) those domiciled in certain cities, Cracow for instance,
- (b) those born in certain regions,
- (c) those born in other countries, Austria for instance and the transfer of people living in one section of a city to some other section.

According to a provisional estimate of the Polish Government about a million and a half inhabitants of the western provinces illegally annexed to Germany (approximately 92,000 square kilometers) had been deported by the end of December, 1940. The inhabitants expelled from their homes were deported to other Polish territory occupied by Germany, i.e. to the Government-General.

On the public admission of the German leaders,¹ the expulsion of Polish inhabitants from the so-called "incorporated" Provinces is designed to depolonize completely these territories, the very cradle of the Polish nation, which despite a century and a half of Prussian domination had remained essentially Polish. Ethnographically 94% of the inhabitants of these provinces are Polish. Some time ago the German Government undertook by measures, the scope and cruelty of which is certainly unprecedented in modern history, to drain these territories of their native population in order to replace it by various German minorities brought from other countries, in particular from the Baltic States, Rumania and the Tyrol, as well as from other Polish provinces.

German sources estimate the number of Germans transplanted up to the end of December, 1940, to the so called "incorporated" territories at 450,000.²

¹ See Appendix 98, page 181.

² See Appendix 116, page 196.

The deportations of the Polish inhabitants are of a coercive character, and as a rule are ordered suddenly without any previous warning to those concerned. Deportations are often effected during the night. The inhabitants must leave their homes on extremely short notice, they are given from twenty minutes to two hours at most to start on their journey. In these conditions, especially in the early months when people were not yet accustomed to German administrative methods, the deportees when hardly awake were obliged to leave their homes not only without baggage of any description but sometimes only half clad.¹ The inhabitants of various Polish provinces have lived for months in the dread of deportation that might overtake them at any moment.

DESPOILING THE EXPELLED

Deportation is equivalent to the confiscation of all the deportee's worldly belongings, as they may only take with them one suitcase weighing from 40 to 100 pounds containing personal effects. Household linen and all other clothes must be left behind. All other objects of value, jewelry, stocks and bonds, gold and silver, everything must be left under pain of death, except a sum of from 20 to 200 zlotys.

Expulsion is frequently accompanied by the deportation to Germany of all able-bodied men and women who can work. Families are thus separated, some members being sent to Germany, some to the Government-General.

The latter are merely put off the train at any country station, and entirely abandoned to their fate.² The de-

¹ See Appendix 177, page 233.

² See Appendix 110, page 235; 178, page 235.

³ See Appendix 178, page 235.

portees receive neither indemnity nor allowance of any kind; they become a heavy burden on the charity of the local population.

The German officials entrusted with the duty of overseeing these expulsions have given proof of unheard of cruelty. The miserable inhabitants are the object of all kinds of ill-treatment by the police.¹ All these outrages however are surpassed by the calculated ferocity of the authorities who chose to carry out most of the deportations in the winter months of 1939-1940, an exceptionally hard winter in Poland with the thermometer standing at from 20 to 25 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Despite the intense cold the deportees traveled in unheated freight and cattle-cars, sometimes even in open trucks.² The doors were locked when the train started and the deportees were not allowed to leave it, even for their most pressing needs. As these journeys lasted from three to fifteen days, many corpses of men and women and more of children who had died of cold were found in the cars on arrival.³ The trains loaded with deportees sometimes stopped en route and the people of the neighborhood moved to compassion by the misery of their fellow countrymen would approach bearing food. In certain cases, that have come to the knowledge to the Polish Government, German soldiers forbade all contact with the deportees, and those who had come to succor them were brutally driven away with the butts of rifles. In various cases these trains on arrival at destination were found to contain corpses of deportees who had died of cold and exhaustion.⁴ Cases of childbirth occurred in these

¹ See Appendix 143, page 215.

² See Appendix 177, page 233.

³ See Appendix 179, page 238.

⁴ See Appendix 162, page 226.

closed cars without it being possible to give the mother any proper attention. After arrival at their destination the plight of the deportees was desperate. Nothing was prepared for their coming and their fate depended solely on what help the local inhabitants, themselves impoverished and oppressed to the utmost, were in a position to give. It is evident that in these circumstances, unorganized private charity was incapable of meeting to any real extent the burden thus thrust upon it.

During the first year of occupation the seizure of all the worldly belongings of the people deported was absolutely without any legal authority. It is characteristic that only in September, 1940, did the German authorities think of promulgating decrees to cover it. The ordinance governing "the assets of citizens of the former Polish State" authorized the seizure and confiscation of all such property whenever the interests of the Reich or the strengthening of Germanism made it desirable (*"Beschlagnahmtes Vermögen kann durch die zuständige Stelle zugunsten des deutschen Reich eingezogen werden, wenn es das öffentliche Wohl, insbesondere die Reichsverteidigung oder die Festigung deutschen Volkstums erfordert."*)¹

The question of indemnity for the confiscation of property is not settled by this ordinance but is postponed to some later and indefinite date: *"Die Regelung der Art und des Empfanges der Entschädigung bleibt vorbehalten"* which shows once more how entirely arbitrary German methods are.

The Polish Government has already had occasion to emphasize the fact that in practice all the worldly belongings

¹ Verordnung über die Behandlung von Vermögen der Angehörigen des ehem. polnischen Staates. (R.G.Bl. 1940. 1, No. 170, pp. 1270-1273.)

of the deportees are subject to confiscation. Thus innumerable houses, industrial and commercial concerns, doctors' consulting rooms, lawyers' chambers, craftsmen's workshops, the owners of which have been expelled and deported, have passed into the hands of Germans transported from the Baltic States, Rumania and Tyrol and this merely by administrative sanction.

INTERURBAN TRANSFERS

Another method of deportation consists in the expulsion of Polish citizens from certain given cities, or from certain quarters of a city. In some towns, Warsaw for instance, a German section has been created and the Polish inhabitants pushed out to make way for the new arrivals. Likewise when "ghettos" have been created to contain the Jewish population, the Christian inhabitants of that section were expelled as a whole.

The German authorities have thus arrived at the massive elimination of the Polish inhabitants of the central sections of many towns and cities in Western Poland, such as Gdynia, Poznan, Bydgoszcz, Kalisz, Torun, Grudziadz, Lodz, Wloclawek. It is worthy of note that nowhere were these expulsions based on ordinances of an official character. Sheer terror and individual pressure brought to bear by the representatives of the German administration sufficed.

THE NEW "GHETTOS"

In certain cases (at Cracow for instance) the entire population of Jewish faith, or considered Jewish according to German law,¹ received the order to leave the town. In other urban centers (at Warsaw, Lodz etc.) "ghettos" were set

¹ See Appendix 88, page 173.

up to segregate them. In Warsaw, the Jewish quarter was created as from November 1, 1940. It is surrounded by a wall, and entrance and exit alike were forbidden to those who lived outside it. Deportations to the "ghetto" are carried out by the German authorities with unheard of brutality and cruelty. People who receive an order of expulsion are obliged to leave their dwellings at the shortest notice, and sometimes are not even permitted to move their furniture.¹

The quarter reserved to the Jews had suffered severely from the effects of the bombardment of September, 1939. The result has been an indescribable overcrowding with all the consequences inherent to this state of affairs.

In short the confinement within "ghettos" of hundreds of thousands of Polish citizens, who are forbidden to leave them, constitutes an instance *sui generis* of the illegal measures taken by the occupying authorities in violation of the most elementary rules of law and humanity.

MODERN SLAVERY. FORCED LABOR IN THE REICH

In addition to the forms of deportation described above, the German authorities have undertaken the deportation on a vast scale of Polish inhabitants to work within the Reich itself. As was the case in the war of 1914-1918, the Germans to justify these deportations frequently alleged the necessity of combatting unemployment. From the month of May, 1940, onward, frequent raids were organized by the German police throughout the length and breadth of the invaded territories to recruit labor to work in Germany. Military detachments of the occupying forces frequently take part in these operations. Soldiers armed with

¹ See Appendix 55, page 130.

machine guns guard the exits of streets while the police round up the workers. During these raids firearms are often used without the slightest warning. Many people have thus been killed and wounded.

It must be added that the German police undertake house to house searches in order to seize people to be sent to forced labor in Germany.

In country districts, the German authorities entrusted with this new kind of recruiting terrorize the inhabitants by throwing hand grenades or by setting fire to houses. In several towns all youths of school age have been sent to work in Germany, for instance in the towns of Lodz and Kalisz whence thousands of children have been sent to the interior of Germany.¹

An ordinance of the Governor-General, dated October 26, 1939, amended on Dec. 14 announced the introduction of forced labor, for the benefit and by order of the occupying authorities. This applies to all Poles irrespective of sex, between the ages of 14 and 60. Another ordinance of February, 1940, provides that such persons may be deported to Germany for agricultural and other work. This followed General Goering's order of January 25, 1940, incorporating the territory of the Government-General into the German economic organization for carrying out the German Four-Year plan.² This plan provides *inter alia* for the recruiting of one million Poles to furnish Germany with the labor she needs.

But as Polish workers and even unemployed did everything they could to escape these arbitrary deportations the latter were made compulsory. The Governor-General, by

¹ Sworn statements in the possession of the Polish Government.

² See Appendix 47, page 111.

a proclamation on April 24, 1940, announced to the inhabitants that their obligation to go to Germany to work for the Reich would henceforth be compulsorily enforced. The work done by the Poles deported to Germany at once acquired a character of forced labor.

Under the terms of a decree of the Governor-General concerning forced labor, a census of all male unemployed was ordered in November, 1939. A census of all unemployed females was taken in Warsaw in February, 1940. Finally in May, 1940, boys and girls from 16 upwards were compelled to register at the labor exchanges.¹

Special ordinances impose forced labor upon people of the Jewish faith for whom special labor battalions have been created.²

Over and above these measures, men of military age are individually told by the authorities to hold themselves in readiness to go to Germany to work. Those concerned are usually warned that if they refuse to obey this order the members of their family will be held responsible and that they themselves will be forced to work in the Reich. According to semi-official German estimates, published in the German press, the number of Polish workers deported into the Reich is in the neighborhood of a million,³ without counting the prisoners of war and Polish citizens in concentration camps.

POLISH PRISONERS OF WAR

The treatment of Polish prisoners of war by Germany is contrary to international law. In violation of the pro-

¹ Cf. recent German legislation on forced labor.

² See Appendix 84, page 166.

³ See Appendix 114, page 195.

visions of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention of 1929, the prisoners of war are interned in the Reich without anything whatever having been done to safeguard their health. In most cases they have to sleep on straw. Up to December, 1939, the majority of those not used for agricultural work lived under tents in the open. This resulted in numerous cases of illness, in particular pneumonia and tuberculosis. The food given the prisoners is entirely inadequate and, in violation of Article 11 of the Geneva Convention is considerably less than the rations of German soldiers. In general they receive from one-sixth to one half a normal ration. In other words a Polish prisoner of war receives from one sixth to one half the food given to a German soldier. This undernourishment has caused a great deal of disease.¹

Prisoners sent to rural districts, whose lot is not quite as precarious, have also been refused the ordinary rations of agricultural workers. A number of cases of physical ill-treatment to which they have been subjected, are reported.

It should also be noted that most prisoners of war are now being used for agricultural work and are thus deprived of all the advantages guaranteed by the Hague and Geneva Conventions. They are in fact deprived of the assistance and supervision of the Red Cross organization of the Protecting Power, and also of the services of the Red Cross itself. Finally in violation of the provisions of Article 6 of the Hague Regulations and of Articles 31 and 32 of the Geneva Convention, prisoners of war are employed on work of military importance in particularly dangerous areas and are especially exposed to bombardments.

The Polish Government wishes to add that of recent

¹ Sworn statements in the possession of the Polish Government.

months proof has been obtained of further violations by the Reich of the international rules laid down by the Geneva Convention. These provide for the presence of responsible neutrals in the prison camps. Under the Convention these neutrals are entrusted with the representation of the interests of the prisoners of war interned in the camps. It was to them that food parcels for the men were addressed. For some time now the Government of the Reich has refused to recognize these neutrals and all assurance that collective shipments will be distributed has disappeared.

The exploitation of Polish soldiers, the vexations and humiliations to which they are subjected by the enemy are a serious charge against the Reich, all the more so as it had carefully prepared its war of aggression with a view to establishing its hegemony over Europe. It cannot therefore plead that in these matters it was taken unawares. On the other hand the systematic propaganda by Nazi leaders about public hygiene in Germany is in flagrant contradiction of the above facts. Only one conclusion therefore can be drawn. It is that the German Government is methodically endeavoring to weaken the youthful forces of the nation which was the first to take up arms against the attempt of the Reich to conquer Europe.

Outrages Against Religion

The German authorities are guilty of having committed acts of particular violence against the representatives of the various religious cults in Poland. From the beginning of the occupation, the German authorities have sought at times to suppress, at times to restrict religious liberty guaranteed by Article 5, paragraph 3 et seq of the Polish Constitution.

Churches and synagogues, as well as religious ornaments

have been the objects of destruction and sacrilege; the clergy and faithful have been persecuted in violation of Articles 46 and 56 of the IVth. Hague Convention. On this point the attitude of the occupying authorities in Poland is not only in accordance with the well known principles of national socialism, but is also and principally dictated by the policy of the German Reich aiming at the extermination of the Polish element in the occupied regions. Seeing in the ministers of religion, the spiritual leaders and the defenders of the community, the occupying authorities are endeavoring to deal them a death blow, especially in the western part of Poland, illegally incorporated in the Reich.

CHURCHES

Churches and other religious edifices that had already greatly suffered in the course of the military campaign of September, 1939, by reason of air bombardment and artillery fire in violation of the most elementary rules of international law, have since, especially in the regions of Warsaw and Lublin, been victims of the vandalism of the enemy. As regards the incorporated regions, there has been systematic destruction of wayside crosses and other symbols of religion. At Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) at Dzieńszewno, at Pelplin, at Tarnow and in other places religious edifices have been destroyed or burned down, or else used as warehouses, garages or stables.¹

Finding no other meeting places large enough, German detachments have organized unmentionable sacrilegious orgies in churches, and have carried off valuable ritual vessels and other sacred objects. In certain places, the churches have merely been closed on the grounds that they threatened to fall in ruins.

¹ Cf. Reports of His Eminence Cardinal Hlond to the Holy See.

CHURCH PROPERTY

Cultural associations have been liquidated and all their property confiscated. In particular the Catholic University of Lublin was closed. Today under enemy occupation, what with the total suppression of all public endowments and with confiscations by the Reich, the actual condition of the clergy is pitiful.

PILLAGE OF CHURCHES

The Polish Government wishes to insist particularly on the organized pillage from which the churches of Poland have suffered. Thus the famous reliquary of Saint-Florian at Cracow, the celebrated altar sculptured by Wit Stwosz in the XVth Century and removed from the Church of St. Mary to the interior of Poland at the beginning of the war, have been carried off by the German authorities to Nuremberg and recently exhibited in Berlin.

The Polish Government reserves the right to return to this question of the pillage of religious and other works of art when it has completed its documentation on the subject.¹

TREATMENT OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS

Outrages against the persons of Catholic priests, monks and nuns have assumed atrocious proportions. His Eminence Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland submitted to His Holiness Pope Pius XII during the past year two detailed reports concerning the archdioceses of Gniezno-Poznan and other Polish dioceses illegally incorporated in the Reich.

It appears from these documents that out of 650 priests in Polish Pomerania 630 were submitted to outrages by the

¹ See, however, the chapter on "Outrages Against Polish Culture," pp. 36, et seq.

occupying authorities, in particular in concentration camps. In the archdiocese of Gniezno-Poznan about 80% of the Roman Catholic clergy passed through German camps. Thus at Kazimierz Biskupi, in the district of Konin, at Obra, Goruski, Puszczykowo special camps for priests were organized at the beginning of the occupation. In the summer of 1940 these camps were done away with and the victims sent to new places. Almost all the clergy of Warsaw were imprisoned in the early stages of the occupation.

Sharing the fate of other patriots many members of the clergy were shot or tortured to death. Father Szarek, the cure of Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) had his glasses broken into his eyes and was disfigured before the German soldiers finally killed him. Father Pawlowski of Chocz, 75 years old, was tortured and then driven with butts of rifles to Kalisz, a distance of several kilometers, and there before the eyes of the dismayed population he was tied to a stake and shot, after which his body was buried.¹ In Fort No. VII of the city of Poznan, Dr. Janicki, who was curate of Sroda, was put to death in another manner. He was first tortured and then finished off in the cellar of the prison.

The Polish Government will not dwell longer on the persecutions suffered by individual members of the Catholic hierarchy. It may be added however that on one occasion, on a Sunday, eight Catholic priests with eight Jews were made to clean the latrines with their hands.² Jesuit Fathers were likewise ill-treated by the representatives of the "New Order" in Europe: they were placed in opposite rows by their tormentors and forced to beat each other.³

¹ Sworn statements in possession of the Polish Government.

² Sworn statements in possession of the Polish Government.

³ Sworn statements in possession of the Polish Government.

Not even the bishops escaped persecution. The countless tortures of the German penitentiary system applied to prelates of the Catholic Church in Poland (Mgr. Fulman, bishop of Lublin and his Auxiliary Mgr. Kozal; Mgr. Jasinski, Bishop of Lodz and his Auxiliary Mgr. Tomczak) are already widely known.

As a result of these persecutions church activities in Poland have been so harshly repressed by the German authorities that the Church can only accomplish its mission in a most restricted manner, reducing religious life to what it was at the time of the catacombs. In the western regions of Poland, illegally annexed to the Reich, all Church activity has been virtually suppressed.

DEATH OF DR. BURSCHE

Equally infamous treatment was meted out to Polish Protestant clergymen. The General Superintendent of the Evangelical Church, Dr. Julius Bursche, of Warsaw, aged 79, was arrested and taken to a concentration camp where he died. His brother Dr. Edmond Bursche, professor of Protestant Theology was sent to the *Matthausen* concentration camp where he also died on July 26, 1940, from the effects of forced labor.

ORTHODOX CHURCH

As regards the autocephalic Orthodox Church of Poland which comes under the Patriarchate of Constantinople, the German authorities attempted during the first year of occupation to reorganize it by force to suit the pleasure of the Reich.

The German authorities obliged the Metropolitan Mgr. Dionyse to resign and imposed a new Archbishop named

Seraphime, a German whose real name was Lade and who was a former Protestant clergyman. The latter on his enthronement decreed the separation of the Church from the Patriarchate of Constantinople, and Mgr. Dionyse was incarcerated. Under the constant and unanimous pressure of the congregations concerned, Mgr. Dionyse was at length released and recognized by the Governor-General.

TREATMENT OF RABBIS

Aside from this long list of persecutions mention must be made of the "spectacles" organized by German soldiers and police who make Rabbis dance in their ritual robes to the accompaniment of blows from the butts of their rifles.

SYNAGOGUES BURNED

Synagogues were burned down at Czeszochowa, Wloclawek, Lodz, etc. The German controlled press of the occupied regions often comments on these events in the same strain as it employed towards similar happenings in Germany at the time of the rise of the national socialist movement there.

Outrages Against Polish Culture

FATE OF WORKS OF ART AND LIBRARIES

The work of destruction of national culture in Poland is carried out by the occupants with quite remarkable method and perseverance, in flagrant violation of Articles 46 and 56 of the IVth Hague Convention. The latter article provides that "any seizure, destruction of, or wilful damage to" historic monuments, works of art or of science is forbidden and must be prosecuted. These provisions constitute a

special protection for works of art and learning, as the Convention grants to the artistic property of the occupied state the status of private property that cannot be seized.

The German authorities however have confiscated indiscriminately works of art, books, manuscripts etc. whether belonging to private individuals or to the state. Apart from pillage, works of religious art and even cultural objects such as, ciboriums, chalices, reliquaries have been seized. In his Ordinances of December 16, 1939, and January 15, 1940, the Governor-General of the occupied regions introduced the notion of "general public art patrimony" ("*der gesamte öffentliche Kunstbesitz*") that includes all works of art in the hands of private individuals.

In order to lend an appearance of legality to these measures, the provisions above referred to state that their object is "protection" (*Sicherung*). Leaving aside the fact that such "protection" is in itself contrary to law, special attention must be called to these massive confiscations followed by the shipment of works of art, antiquities and books to the interior of the Reich.

Many works of art have been destroyed by Germany. German officials, entrusted with the so called "protection" of works of art have committed countless thefts. Part of the works of art "protected" by the Reich go to adorn the offices, the clubs, the private dwellings of German officers and officials of the Government-General. But there have been many cases where high German officials or their wives went to museums personally and selected valuable works of art for themselves. For instance Frau Waechter, wife of the German Governor of Cracow, took away as "souvenirs" a certain number of objects from the Muzeum Narodowe (National Museum) in that town.

As regards Warsaw, the Germans carried off numerous state and municipal archives, as well as the entire libraries from the Diet and the Senate, illuminated manuscripts, drawings and engravings from the National Library and from the libraries of Count Zamoyski and Count Krasinski.¹ The latter was sent to the concentration camp at *Dachau* where he died on December 4, 1940. In addition the Germans destroyed, mostly by fire, nearly all the books in the free circulating libraries in Posnania and Pomerania. They destroyed or carried off the Raczynski library of the University of Poznan. In Upper Silesia several private libraries were destroyed. The famous library of the University of Cracow was made a German State Library.

In numerous cases these acts of vandalism were organized and carried out by the Gestapo or the German military authorities. But at other times this new and systematic kind of pillage was directed by German experts and specialists such as Professor Dr. Ernest Petersen of Rostock, Dr. Joseph Muhlmann, Dr. Karl Kraus and others. With the assistance of these experts the German authorities are despoiling Poland of her art treasures.

Thus the collection of paintings by Canaletto was removed from the Royal Castle at Warsaw, and XVIIIth Century bronzes, tapestries, pictures and other furnishings of lesser value were distributed to German officials and military police.

Three valuable paintings by Andrea del Sarto, Leonardo da Vinci and Rembrandt, belonging to the well known collection of the Czartoryski Museum in Cracow were sent to Germany.

¹ According to information in possession of the Polish Government, Count Edward Krasinski, owner and curator of the famous library, died on December 4th 1940, at the *Dachau* concentration camp.

The Cathedral in the Wavel—the Royal Castle of Cracow—saw its art treasures disappear, and the Church of St. Mary, the “Na Skalce” church in Cracow and the Cathedral in Warsaw were all pillaged by the German authorities.

DESTRUCTION OF MONUMENTS

Systematic destruction of monuments has also been resorted to by the occupying forces. At Poznan, the monuments to the Christ-King, those of Thadeus Kosciuszko, of Adam Mickiewicz and others no longer exist. In other Polish cities, illegally incorporated in the Reich, similar destruction is reported. Thus at Lodz (now named *Litzmannstadt*, in honor of a German general of the war of 1914–18) the Kosciuszko monument was destroyed by dynamite. The same means were employed to obliterate the monument commemorating the Battle of Grunwald at Cracow, where the Germans also threw down the statues of Kosciuszko and Mickiewicz standing in the Rynek (the market place). In Warsaw, Chopin’s monument was destroyed.

The Polish Government desires to call special attention to the perfidious conduct of the German authorities of occupation in regard to the Royal Castle of Warsaw, which every Pole looks upon as a sacred heirloom of past traditions. In September, 1939, the German army of aggression showered incendiary bombs upon it without the slightest military necessity. They only succeeded in destroying part of the building, and Polish architects could easily have saved the Castle from ruin by undertaking the necessary work of restoration. A proposal to this effect was made to the German Governor-General Frank, but on October 18, 1939, he forbade the work of restoration and the order was given to

mine the castle and blow it up with dynamite.¹ The Polish Government is in possession of photographic documents showing these preparations, and also the pillage of the castle. However in March, 1940, the plan was abandoned. In the interval the interior of the castle had been sacked. All metal work, even the sculptured bronze ornaments, was treated as scrap. The woodwork and paneling, the marbles and statues were hacked out with axes. The ceiling of one of the State rooms, a masterpiece by Bacciarelli was entirely destroyed.

The Polish State Art Collections, located in the Castle, which contained several thousand paintings, drawings, manuscripts etc. was likewise pillaged by the Germans, as proved by evidence in possession of the Polish Government. The Royal Castle that had survived so many storms throughout history, fell in 1939-40 a victim to the vandalism of modern Germany.

A certain number of other buildings in Warsaw suffered the same fate after having escaped annihilation by Germany's total war methods. For instance the Polytechnic was stripped of its physical, mineralogical, geodesical and other scientific instruments. The Polish Geographical Institute, the Institute of Physics, the Polish Philological Institute, the library of the Indo-European Philological Institute, all in Warsaw, were robbed of their collections. At Cracow, the Jagellonian University founded in 1364 was also pillaged.

At Cracow, the Wawel, the age-old residence of the Kings of Poland, now occupied by the German Governor-General, was treated in a manner worthy of its present master. The Gothic Hall was turned into a "*Bierstube*," another hall

¹ Sworn statements and photographic documents in the possession of the Polish Government.

into a "Weinstube" and the Kurza Stopka, well known to tourists as the Loggia of Queen Jadwiga (1371-1399) is now used as a lavatory.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES

Yet another word must be added about the schools. In October, 1939, the German authorities of occupation permitted the reopening only of primary schools, after the curriculum had been drastically changed. Yet in January, 1940, a number of these were closed again. The second-grade schools, so important for the formation of Polish youth, received even less favorable treatment at the hands of the occupying authorities.¹ Only technical training schools were tolerated. As to the universities, the Ordinance of the Governor-General, dated October 31, 1939, provided that special arrangements would be made for them but, as a matter of fact, all institutions of higher learning have remained closed, despite all the efforts of the Polish population.² The buildings are often taken over by the Gestapo, the police or other German authorities. As to the School for Higher Commercial Studies at Warsaw, where a whole generation of young Polish economists was formed, it has been turned into a brothel for German soldiers . . .

BOOKSHOPS AND PUBLICATIONS

All Polish book shops have been closed in the territories illegally annexed to the Reich. Publishers stocks are repulped and used for the manufacture of paper. The Germans have also closed many bookshops in the territory of the Government-General. Under Article 1 of the Ordi-

¹ See Appendices 38, 39, and 40, pages 103 and 104.

² See Appendix 42, page 105.

nance of the Governor-General, dated October 26, 1939, all printing and publishing is prohibited except when specially authorized by the occupation authorities. As a matter of fact this put an end to all publication, as the German authorities give their *imprimatur* only in exceptional cases.

Polish writers are thus virtually deprived of the right to write, even of the possibility of writing. Polish books, except those published in the Polish language by the occupation authorities, have ceased to appear.

Moreover many works, including translations of foreign authors have been withdrawn from circulation. Likewise certain works of Polish poets and writers have been banned.

Henryk Sienkiewicz's novel "Krzyzacy" (The Knights of the Cross) and Adam Mickiewicz's poem "Konrad Wallenrod" which tell the story of Poland's struggle against the Teutonic Knights in East Prussia have been deleted from the catalogs of all libraries and removed from the shelves of all bookshops. Not only have the works themselves been destroyed, but orders have been given to remove the pages containing these masterpieces from the complete editions of the authors in which they appear. All works having reference to the life of Copernicus, the great Polish astronomer, have been withdrawn from circulation. A great part of all Polish literature, ancient and modern, has been proscribed in occupied territory, in particular nearly all works dealing with the history of Poland and her national struggles for independence have been forbidden.¹

FATE OF SCIENTISTS

But all these vexations do not stop at the material destruction of works of art and literature. The German au-

¹ Sworn statements in the possession of the Polish Government.

thorities have likewise shown their determination to exterminate methodically Polish scientists and teachers. On November 6, 1939, 179 professors and fellows of the University of Cracow, and the School of Mines there were placed under arrest, after being led into a trap. The professors were invited to attend in a body a meeting to discuss relations between the Reich and the Polish educational authorities. They did not leave that meeting as free men. After several days' detention at Cracow, then at Breslau, they were all taken to the concentration camp at Oranienburg, the very name of which conjurs up memories of the bestiality of the guards and of the terrible plight of the prisoners. As a result of ill treatment in the camp, 14 of these professors died during their three months detention and of 103 who were later sent back to Cracow, three more died of exhaustion, making 17 victims in all. According to information in possession of the Polish Government, some of the surviving professors are still interned either at Oranienburg, or at Dachau.¹

The professors and fellows of the Universities of Poznan and Lublin were also subject to collective arrest and persecution, in addition to numerous individual arrests.

The Polish Government merely desires to outline here the methodical and extremely varied measures taken by the Reich to deal a death-blow to Poland's culture that dates back a thousand years, and to deprive its inhabitants of the possibility of education so—in the very words of one of the spokesmen of the Reich, Dr. Uebelhor—better to reduce them to a state of servitude to Greater-Germany. Here again Germany shows her contempt for the most elementary principles of international law which demand that the

¹ Sworn statements in the possession of the Polish Government.

occupying Power shall respect the culture of the country occupied.

ABASEMENT OF CULTURE

The effort to denationalize the Polish community is shown by the measures taken by the occupying authorities to deprive the inhabitants of the benefits of higher education. On this point the German authorities betray their own intentions in a confidential circular dated June 3, 1940, issued by the department of "Culture and Propaganda" of the Government-General and addressed to heads of all districts. It stresses the importance of distracting the attention of the Poles from the consideration of serious or important matters.

In regard to the stage, the circular prescribes the suppression of serious drama and of opera ("*. . . Die Vorführung des ernststen Schauspiels und der Oper ist für Polen verboten*") but suggests the production of comedies and light operas, as it is not necessary to counteract the lowering of the intellectual level, even if this entails the introduction of erotic elements ("*. . . Bei Darbietungen polnischer Künstler bestehen gegen eine Verflachung und Erotisierung der Programme keine Bedenken*"). This circular takes the same attitude as regards music: "The performance of Polish Music is to be allowed but only for amusement. Concerts which by their inspiring program lead people to seek an artistic life are to be forbidden. All military marches, popular and patriotic songs as well as classical pieces of Polish music are forbidden" ("*. . . Polnische musikalische Darbietungen sind zu gestatten, wenn sie nur der Unterhaltung dienen. Konzerte, die durch ihr hochstehendes Programm den Besuchern ein künstlerisches Er-*").

lebnis vermitteln sollen, sind zu verbieten. Aus der Polnischen Musik sind zu verbieten Marsche, Volks- und Nationallieder, sowie alle klassischen Stücke" . . .)

ANTI-MORAL MEASURES

In their endeavors to humiliate the Polish nation the German authorities in occupied territory have not hesitated to employ every means at their disposal. To physical persecution they have added various measures seeking to abase the morals of the people. The German authorities have greatly increased the output of alcohol in occupied territory and they do everything they can to encourage the consumption of alcoholic beverages. For instance they distribute large quantities of vodka to the peasants as premiums for the delivery of the prescribed quantities of cereals.

In another sphere, the German authorities deliberately encourage the inclusion of pornographic sketches in the theater programs intended for the Polish population. As has been mentioned above they forbid the production of serious plays; as is shown not only by the theater programs but by many concurring reports in the possession of the Polish Government.

Finally the German Reich has introduced gambling in the territory of the Government-General.¹ Gambling was prohibited by Polish law.

These efforts to exterminate artistic culture among the people, explains why music is tolerated in occupied territory only in cafes and restaurants, but even so to the exclusion of all national composers, including Chopin. The Polish Government desires to call the attention to this new form of vandalism born of the "New Order," but al-

¹ See Appendix 78, page 160.

ready preconized by certain pan-German authors before the war of 1914.

Outrages Against Property

A preliminary remark is necessary to the present chapter concerning attacks upon property in Poland. The Polish Government will have frequent occasion to mention the "seizure" of goods. As a matter of fact it is really confiscation.¹ In this connection, it is interesting to record that the official Polish text of the Ordinances of the Governor-General contains the word "*Konfiskata*" which corresponds to the facts. The Poles on the spot must be told what to expect. But the German text of the same ordinances uses the word "*Beschlagnahme*" which *sensu stricto* means "seizure." One can but draw the conclusion that the German authorities have sought to cover their spoliation by an expression that lends itself to misinterpretation.

The actual method followed by the German authorities is to introduce German "administrators of seized property" at times called "*Kommissarische Verwalter*," at times "*Treuhänder*." They are supposed to administer the property that has been seized for the account of the "*Haupttreuhandstelle-Ost*" in Berlin. This institution administers all public and private property seized by the German authorities. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of December 21, 1940, explains that the work of the administrators of seized property consists in "transferring Polish enterprises as rapidly as possible into the hands of responsible owners."

Several months previously the *Ostdeutscher Beobachter* of February 28, 1940, had explained that all goods and un-

¹ See Appendix 52, page 124.

dertakings for which an administrator had been appointed were "subject to seizure for the account of the Reich."

In the light of these explanations emanating from enemy sources no doubt can subsist about this particular form of spoliation. Up to the present the Polish Government has not heard of a single case of indemnification. It is subject to this reserve that the word "seizure" must be understood when used in the present note.

REICH'S POLICY TOWARD PROPERTY

As regards the assets and property of the Polish State and of physical and moral entities in Poland, the German authorities have openly pursued a deliberate policy, with the aim both of impoverishing the country and exploiting its resources so as to increase the war potential of the Reich. This plan is carried out in various ways, by means of seizure and confiscation, by administrative pillage, by levies and taxes, by the application to commerce and industry of ruinous methods of operation, by the destruction and devastation of industrial plants etc., to mention only these.

These methods already employed during the German occupation of France, Belgium and Poland during the war of 1914-1918, have been perfected and developed during the present war.

They constitute violations of the Laws and Customs of War as laid down in Articles 23, 28, 46, 47, 52, 53 and 56 of the IV Hague Convention. The application of a whole series of decrees and ordinances and of various administrative measures by the German authorities, thefts and acts of pillage committed by individuals belonging to the army or the administration have all contributed to impoverish and

partially destroy the economic substance of the country.¹ It goes without saying that the partition of Polish territory, which at the outbreak of hostilities formed an homogenous economic unit, into three zones, two German and one Russian, has further accentuated this impoverishment.

In violation of Article 53, paragraph 1 of the Hague Convention, the German authorities have decreed the confiscation of all property and real estate belonging to the Polish state.² This is confirmed by the Ordinance of the Governor-General of September 24, 1940.³ At the same time the German authorities decreed the seizure of private property belonging to Polish citizens, virtually equivalent to the suspension of property rights as far as Polish citizens are concerned. These confiscations and seizures in the Government-General are made under an Ordinance of January 24, 1940, governing the seizure of private property.⁴ This ordinance provides that private property may be seized "to serve the needs of public utility." The list of property liable to seizure is almost illimited, as appears from Article 6 of the Ordinance itself, which provides in particular that the only property not liable to seizure are effects serving for the personal use of their owner, on condition however that such effects are in keeping with a modest way of life and do not fall within the category of luxury articles as defined by the German authorities. In this manner the entire fortune and all the belongings of Polish citizens become the prey of German authorities who can dispose of them arbitrarily.

¹ See the confidential circular of the German authorities dated from Cracow January 25, 1940, that leaves no doubt as to German economic aims in Polish occupied territory. See Appendix 47, page 111.

² See Appendix 14, page 76.

³ See Appendix 54, page 130.

⁴ See Appendix 52, page 124.

Another section of the same ordinance provides that the German authorities may indemnify the owners for loss caused by confiscation, but are not obliged to do so.

In addition to the seizures and confiscations under this ordinance, other confiscations by the German military authorities, by the S.S. (*Schutzstaffeln*) and by German police officials must be taken into consideration.

Finally all property belonging to absentees is subject to total expropriation.

The list of arbitrary and unjust expropriations is not exhausted, as independently of the civil authorities the German military authorities proceed to all kinds of confiscations, and the pillage of public and private property is the order of the day.

Against such illegal acts, those concerned have absolutely no legal redress whatsoever. All ordinary jurisdiction is suspended, and the German military and other courts exist to sow terror among the Polish inhabitants rather than to do them justice and protect their lawful rights. Besides as the mediaeval theory of war-loot (*Kriegsbeute*) inspires all the actions of the occupation authorities, it would be perfectly useless to appeal to them for redress of the countless offenses constantly committed against public and private property.

In connection with the pillage of the property of Polish citizens, it must be emphasized that the German authorities have introduced a series of restrictions on the right of owners to dispose of their real estate or industrial or commercial undertakings.¹ These measures in fact reduce the exer-

¹ See the ordinance of September 29, 1939 (Appendix 5, page 65) by General von Brauchitsch and subsequent enactments.

cise of the rights of ownership to a sort of fiction, and serve to mask a new kind of confiscation.

All of these legislative and administrative measures concerning seizure, confiscation or the restriction of property rights are contrary to the letter and to the spirit of Article 46 of the Hague Convention. The government of the Reich can never at any time allege that they were justified by the "needs of war."

The Polish Government records the fact that the German measures concerning property as a whole, constitute pure acts of robbery and pillage of public and private property. Once again it declares all such acts null and void.

COMPULSORY ADMINISTRATION

The decrees of German authorities concerning confiscations and restricting the rights of owners to dispose of their property have been accompanied by numerous legislative and administrative measures dealing with the procedure of compulsory administration.¹

As regards more particularly the territories "incorporated" in the Reich, the appointment of administrators of seized property was provided for in an ordinance dated September 17, 1940,² which places all commercial and industrial undertakings under compulsory administration, with the sole exception of undertakings belonging to persons recognized as being of German race. These undertakings are sold to Germans, as and when opportunity presents. It often happens that the administrators of seized property (*Treu-*

¹ Cf. The Polish Decree issued at Angers on November 30, 1939, declaring null and void all judicial enactments by the forces of occupation.

² Verordnung über die Behandlung von Vermögen der Angehörigen des ehem. Polnischen States. (R.G.Bl. 1940, 1, No. 170, pp. 1270-1273.)

handler) themselves acquire undertakings they administer. The owners can neither choose the buyer nor discuss the price.

In certain branches of industry, for instance coal-mines, blast-furnaces, the oil and sugar refineries, as also certain textile mills, all undertakings whether located in the incorporated regions or in the Government-General have been placed under compulsory administration.

CONFISCATION OF STOCKS

The German authorities were exceptionally quick to seize all stocks of raw materials. Under an ordinance of General von Brauchitsch, dated October 5, 1939, all stocks were immediately confiscated.¹ Various stocks of manufactured goods were also pillaged or requisitioned, the same was true even of goods that could not be used for military purposes, luxury furs for instance.

During the first year of occupation, in the territories not incorporated in the Reich, three times as much wood was cut in the forests as would normally have been permitted under Polish law. In some places entire forests were cut down deliberately although they protected sandy soil, this also in violation of Polish law.

Industrial establishments whose importance is considered secondary by the German authorities are either dismantled or destroyed.² Numerous industrial plants for the production or treatment of chemicals, textiles, leather and rubber have been dismantled and sent to Germany; others after being dismantled have been sent to Germany as scrap iron.

¹ Cf. Verordnung über die Beschlagnahme in den besetzten ehem. polnischen Gebieten (VBl.B.G. No. 8, p. 25).

² See Appendix 47, page 111.

REPRISALS AGAINST PROPERTY

The Polish Government would add that a great number of buildings have been burned down as reprisals for so called "riots," for the non-delivery of the wheat quotas ordered, and on other similar pretexts. Several railway lines, considered of secondary importance to the Reich, have been torn up and the rails sent to Germany.

ROBBERY AND PILLAGE

In addition to the confiscations of property carried out under legislative or administrative enactments of the Reich mention must be made of individual acts of robbery in various forms, practiced by German officials and soldiers, for which the persons injured have no redress. The Polish Government is in possession of trustworthy evidence that German officials have stolen food stuffs on the pretext of preventing smuggling. In trains, in railway stations and at cross roads peasants have often been stopped and their goods taken from them. Even their horses and cattle have been stolen.

In brief the whole economic policy of the occupying Power is based exclusively on exploiting to the utmost the resources of the country occupied for the time being, without the slightest regard for the needs or interests of the inhabitants.

Recapitulation

In bringing this first chapter to a close we can reassert that all the provisions of international law as laid down in "Laws and Customs of War" or IVth. Hague Convention of 1907, in favor of the citizens of an occupied territory, have been openly violated by Germany. It cannot be denied that:—

(1) The suppression pure and simple of the existing Polish legislation (as well as the introduction of the principle of retroactivity of German penal law in occupied territory) are gross violations of Article 43 of the Hague Convention.

(2) The reign of terror and persecution, as well as the mass deportations, are clear violations of Articles 43 and 46 of this Convention.

(3) The treatment of Polish prisoners of war by the Reich constitutes a long series of violations of the Geneva Convention of 1929, as well as of Articles 23 et seq of the Hague Convention.

(4) All acts of the occupying power contrary to family rights, religious liberty, and the honor and dignity of individuals, which have just been mentioned, are obviously in violation of the formal provisions of Article 46 of the Convention.

(5) Likewise the written declaration demanded of magistrates and all public officials, revoking their oath of loyalty to the Polish State, for which is substituted a similar undertaking to the occupying authorities, is a serious infraction of Article 45 of the Convention. The same is true of the introduction of German military law in part of the invaded territory.

(6) The introduction of collective responsibility for individual acts is the very negation of all moral and international law, and of the principle laid down in Article 50 of the Convention.

(7) Mass deportations of Polish citizens to Germany for forced labor for the benefit of the enemy country, are in flagrant violation of international law, and of the provisions of Article 52 of the Hague Convention.

(8) The acts of pillage recorded constitute a grave infraction of Article 47 of the Convention.

(9) The deliberate and premeditated destruction of public buildings referred to above, and the abusive exploitation of the public domain—to cite only these two instances—are measures that are expressly forbidden to an enemy power by Articles 23 and 55 of the Hague Convention.

(10) Finally Article 55 of the Hague Convention absolutely forbids the confiscation or destruction of religious property, of public and private charities, of scientific and artistic establishments. It has been systematically violated and disregarded by the German authorities in Poland.

The tragic inventory of violations of international law by Germany, which we submit to the allied and neutral Governments, leads us to the following conclusions:

(1) There is not a single principle of international law nor a single clause of international conventions that has not been trodden under foot by the occupying power.

(2) The German Reich, as in 1914–1918, continues to regard its own international obligations as “scraps of paper.”

(3) Germany persists in the belief that Might makes and develops Right, totally disregarding the essential principles of Justice and Equity.

All of which the civilized world will have to bear in mind during the years to come.

General Conclusion

It must be observed that the foregoing information, although derived from authentic sources or from enemy publications, only adduces isolated and provisional proofs. As

a matter of fact it can only reflect a very small portion of the crimes committed in Poland for which Germany must answer. Complete evidence can only be collected at the end of the war, when the time will come to draw up the list of deaths and of outrages that have been and are of daily occurrence in Poland.

But pending the rescue of these unfortunate populations and the restoration of our ancient culture, pending reparation, the Polish Government considers it its duty to again protest against the German policy of extermination, and to lay what facts it possesses before public opinion; well convinced of what verdict the conscience of the civilized world will render.

I have the honor etc.

Signed: Auguste Zaleski.

London, May 3, 1941.

APPENDICES

THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF
WAR ON LAND
IVth. HAGUE CONVENTION

[Official English Text]

(1908. Command Paper. 4175. Vol. CXXIV. p. 769)

MILITARY AUTHORITY IN THE TERRITORY OF A
HOSTILE STATE

Article 43.

The authority of the power of the State having passed *de facto* into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall do all in his power to restore and ensure, so far as possible, public order and safety respecting at the same time unless absolutely prevented the laws in force in the country.

Article 45.

It is forbidden to force the inhabitants of occupied territory to swear allegiance to the hostile power.

Article 46.

Family honor and right, individual life and private property, as well as religious convictions and worship, must be respected.

Private property may not be confiscated.

Article 47.

Pillage is expressly forbidden.

Article 48.

If, in territory occupied, the occupant collects the taxes, dues and tolls payable to the State, he shall do so as far as possible in accordance with the legal basis and assessment in force at the time, and shall in consequence be bound to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory to the same extent as a National Government had been so bound.

Article 49.

If, in addition to the taxes mentioned in the above Article, the occupant levies other money contributions in the occupied territory, they shall only be applied to the needs of the army or of the administration of the territory in question.

Article 50.

No collective penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted upon the population on account of the acts of individuals, for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible.

Article 52.

Requisitions in kind and services shall not be demanded from local authorities or inhabitants except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall be in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such a nature as not to involve the inhabitants in the obligation of taking part in military operations against their own country. . . .

Article 55.

The occupying State shall be regarded as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, landed property, forests and agricultural undertakings belonging to the hostile

State, and situated in the occupied country. It must safeguard the capital of such properties and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct.

Article 56.

The property of local authorities, as well as that of institutions dedicated to public worship, charity, education, science and art, even when State property shall be treated as private property.

Any seizure or destruction of, or wilful damage to, institutions of this character, artistic museums, and works of science and art, is forbidden and should be made the subject of legal proceedings.

GERMAN DOCUMENTS

Legislative and Administrative Enactments and Proclamations by German Authorities

[The enactments and proclamations relating to the territories illegally incorporated in the Reich were published in the *Reichsgesetzblatt* (RGBl). The enactments and proclamations relating to the Government-General were published in the *Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten polnische Gebiete* (VBl.BG) issued in Berlin, later issued as the *Verordnungsblatt des General Gouverneurs für die besetzten polnische Gebiete* (VBl.GGBG) that afterwards became the *Verordnungsblatt des General Gouvernements Polen* (VBl.GGP)].

PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDINANCES OF GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES

APPENDIX 2.

PROCLAMATION OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES (Excerpt)

Under the Powers conferred upon me by the Führer for the territories situated beyond the frontiers of the Reich, I issue the following Proclamation:—

“To the Inhabitants!

“According to the will of the Führer and Supreme Head of the Armed Forces, German troops have entered your country.

“... The German forces do not look upon civilians as enemies. All the rules of international law will be respected

(*Alle volkerrechtliche Bestimmungen werden beachtet werden*).

"The life of the country and public affairs will continue to function normally, or will be reorganized.

"Whosoever leaves his work, shows signs of passive resistance or commits any act of sabotage whatsoever is an enemy of the German army, and as such will be dealt with relentlessly.

"Let everyone obey orders. They serve the interests of each and everyone."

General Headquarters.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

September 1, 1939. Signed (—) v. Brauchitsch.

(Published, September 11, 1939, in VBl.BG. No. 1, p. 1)

APPENDIX 3.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 1, 1939, GOVERNING OFFENSES COMMITTED PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, IN TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS

(Excerpt)

In the exercise of the police power, it is ordained:

I.

(1) German courts have the power to judge offenses committed prior to September 1, 1939 in the territories occupied by the German forces.

II.

(1) The German courts shall judge offenses in accordance with German criminal law.

(2) When judging offenses committed by minors, the German courts shall impose sentences without taking into account the age of the offender, if his development is equal to that of an adult.

III.

(1) The authority of the German courts is in accordance with Article 3 of the Military Code of August 17, 1938 (RGBl. 1939, I, p. 1457) so long as the territories concerned are occupied by the armed forces.

IV.

(1) The present ordinance comes into force immediately.

Headquarters. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
October 1, 1939.

Signed (—) Muller.
Quartermaster General.

APPENDIX 4.

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1939, GOVERNING
THE ACQUISITION OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO
INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS AND OF PARTICIPATION
RIGHTS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY, FORMERLY
POLISH
(Excerpt)

To prevent fluctuations in the value of property, it is ordered:

I.

Physical and moral entities may not, in the territories occupied by German armed forces, without permission of the Commander-in-Chief of the East:

(a) Acquire or obtain any interest or participation of any kind in real estate, shares in real estate, interests in buildings, mines, enterprises or shares of enterprises, warehouses of goods exceeding in importance retail stocks, merchant vessels whether seagoing or river craft, means of transport by rail or road, mining plants or hydraulic plants.

(b) Establish any enterprise, install any plant, create any branch or subsidiary, nor move them into the above mentioned regions.

Headquarters. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

September 29, 1939. Signed (—) von Brauchitsch.
(Published on October 1st, 1939 in VBl.BG, 1939, No. 7, p. 23)

APPENDIX 5.

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1940, GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATORS OF SEIZED PROPERTY, ENTERPRISES, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND REAL ESTATE SITUATED IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY, FORMERLY POLISH (Excerpt)

Under the authority vested in me, I order

I.

(1) The General Commanding-in-Chief of the East (Oberbefehlshaber Ost) and the authorities appointed by him may, as regards enterprises, industrial plants, and real estate of all kinds, stocks of goods and property of all kinds, appoint Administrators of Seized Property whenever the management or regular administration thereof is not assured by reason of the absence of the interested parties or for any other major cause.

II.

(1) Administrators of Seized Property have the right to perform all lawful, judicial and other acts, necessary for the managements of the said enterprises or the administration of the said real estate. The appointment of an Administra-

tor of Seized Property confers the same powers in law as a general power of attorney from an individual.

(2) Only the Commander-in-Chief of the East or the authorities appointed by him have power to authorize an Administrator of Seized Property.

(a) to sell or mortgage real estate;

(b) to change the object and legal status of an enterprise;

(c) to take any action with a view to the sale or liquidation of an enterprise or of an industrial plant, or to the sale of warehoused goods or similar property.

General Headquarters.

Signed (—) von Brauchitsch.

September 29, 1939.

(Vbl.BG, No. 7, 1939, p. 21)

APPENDIX 6.

ORDINANCE OF APRIL 30, 1940, GOVERNING THE
INTRODUCTION OF GERMAN MILITARY LAW IN
THE INCORPORATED TERRITORIES OF THE EAST
(*Excerpt*)

I.

The following legislative and administrative provisions shall enter into force as from March 1, 1940 in the annexed territories of the East, if they have not been put into effect prior to that date:

The Military Law of May 21, 1935 (RGBl, I, p. 609) as amended by the law of June 26, 1936 (Ibid. I. p. 518).

II.

Military Law is applicable as hereinafter stated

.

VII.

As regards the duration of active military service, allowance may be made for the length of service in the army of the former Republic of Poland.

Berlin. Chief of the High Command of the Army.

April 30, 1940.

Signed (—) von Keitel.

APPENDIX 7.

ORDINANCE OF APRIL 19, 1940, BY GENERAL
BLASKOWITZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE
EAST, GOVERNING THE INCORPORATION OF
PERSONS BELONGING TO THE GERMAN
NATION IN THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES
(*Excerpt*)

I.

In accordance with Article 18, para 4 of the *Wehrgesetz* of May 21, 1935, I grant to persons of German race from the territory of the Government-General authority to enlist as volunteers in the German armed forces, when they present the necessary qualifications.

II.

The families of the Germans concerned will receive adequate allowances.

III.

The administrative decree for the application of this Ordinance shall be issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the East.

GERMAN LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS CONCERN-
ING THE TERRITORIES ILLEGALLY INCORPORATED
IN THE REICH

APPENDIX 8.

LAW OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, ON THE REUNION OF
THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG TO THE REICH
(Excerpt)

II.

Citizens of the former Free City of Danzig are citizens of the German Reich in accordance with the following provisions.

IV.

The Legislation of the Reich (*Reichsrecht*) and of Prussia (*Preussisches Landesrecht*) as a whole will come into force in the former Free City of Danzig, as from January 1, 1940.

Berlin.

APPENDIX 9.

DECREE OF OCTOBER 8, 1940, BY THE FUHRER AND
CHANCELLOR OF THE REICH GOVERNING THE
ANNEXATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE
TERRITORIES OF THE EAST

I.

(1) Within the scope of the new order for the territories of the East, the *Reichsgau* of West Prussia and of Posen is incorporated to the Reich.

(2) A *Statthalter* of the Reich is at the head of the *Reichsgau*.

(3) The *Reichsstatthalter* of West Prussia resides at Danzig. The *Reichsstatthalter* of Posen resides at Posen.

II.

(1) The Reichsgau of West Prussia includes the regencies of Danzig, Marienwerder and Bromberg.

(2) The Reichsgau of Posen includes the regencies of Hohensalza, Posen and Kalisch.

III.

(1) The provisions of the law on the administrative organization of the *Sudetenland* (Law on the *Sudetengau* of April 14, 1939, RGBl. I, p. 720) are applicable to the administrative organization of the above Reichsgau, subject to the provisions of the present Ordinance.

(2) All administrative services are placed under the authority of the *Reichsstatthalter*. The Minister of the Interior of the Reich decides, in consultation with the Minister of the Reich concerned, on the transmission of powers from the various existing authorities to the corresponding authorities of the Reich. Local administrations, corresponding in importance to districts, shall remain under the orders of *Landräte*.

IV.

(1) The regency of Kattowitz in the Province of Silesia and the regency of Zichenau in the Province of West Prussia are incorporated to the adjoining territories of the Reich.

VI.

(1) Inhabitants of German blood or of blood related to the German race resident in the annexed territories shall become citizens in accordance with special provisions.

(2) People of German extraction (*Volksdeutsche*) residing in these territories shall become citizens of the Reich in accordance with the Laws of the Reich.

(RGBl. I, p. 2042)

APPENDIX 10.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS OF NOVEMBER 2, 1939, FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE DECREE OF THE FUHRER AND CHANCELLOR OF THE REICH GOVERNING THE CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE EAST

By virtue of Article 12, para 2 of the Ordinance by the Führer and Chancellor of the Reich governing the Constitution and Administration of the Territories of the East, of October 8, 1939 (RGBl. Part I, page 2042).

As regards Article 1 of the Ordinance, it is decreed as follows:

I.

The *Reichsstatthalter's* services under the heads of the various jurisdictions, are divided as follows:

1st Division: General administration, interior and finance.

2nd Division: Public Health and Hygiene.

3rd Division: Culture and Propaganda.

4th Division: Agriculture, Colonization, Redistribution of Population, Waterworks.

5th Division: Economic Affairs and Labor.

6th Division: Forests and Game.

7th Division: Public Works.

II.

(1) Attached to the *Reichsstatthalter* is a high SS official Chief of Police, placed directly under the personal authority of the *Reichsstatthalter*. He will also act as representative of the Reich Commissioner for the maintenance of Germanism.

III.

(1) The functions of the various services of the State and Gau (Art. 5 of the law on the Sudetengau of April 14,

1939—RGBl. Part 1, page 780) will continue until further notice to be performed by the corresponding Divisions of the *Reichsstatthalter's* administration.

IV.

(1) There will be attached to the services of the *Reichsstatthalter*:

- (a) A delegate of the Ministry of Posts of the Reich;
- (b) A delegate of the Ministry of Transport of the Reich.

V.

(1) Within the *Reichsgau*, the *Reichsstatthalter* remains until further orders head of the Reich financial administration, head of the Reich judiciary and head of Reich propaganda. Matters concerning the Reich financial administration will be decided under the direction of the *Reichsstatthalter* by the High Commissioner of Finance; matters concerning the administration of justice by the President of the Court of Appeal and the Public Prosecutor; matters concerning propaganda and popular edification by the Propaganda Office, whenever it is not otherwise provided in Article 4.

VI.

As regards Article II of the Ordinance.

(1) The jurisdictions of Danzig, Marienwerder, Bromberg, Hohensalza, Posen and Kalisch are departmental police sectors as well as higher administrations, unless otherwise provided.

VII.

(1) The services of the Regencies are divided as follows:
1st Division: General Administration and Interior.
2nd Division: Public Education.

3rd Division: Economic Affairs.

4th Division: Agriculture and Public Domain.

(2) The Minister of the Interior of the Reich determines the functions and powers of the Presidents of Jurisdictions in their relations with the *Reichsstatthalter*.

IX.

(1) In the Provinces of Silesia and West Prussia, the special administrations now existing shall continue under the orders of the Presidents of the Provinces of Breslau and Königsberg (*Oberpräsidenten*) as regards matters concerning the jurisdictions of Kattowitz and Zichenau and the territories incorporated in the jurisdiction of Gumbinnen. The Minister of the Interior of the Reich in agreement with the Minister of the Reich concerned will decide the date of expiration of the present decree.

(2) In the jurisdictions of Kattowitz and Zichenau and in the territories incorporated in the jurisdiction of Gumbinnen, the local authorities remain until further notice under the authority of the *Landrate* and Burgomasters.

(*RGBl. I, p. 218*)

APPENDIX II.

DECREE OF NOVEMBER 28, 1939, BY THE FUHRER AND SUPREME HEAD OF THE ARMED FORCES DECLARING GOTENHAFEN A WAR PORT OF THE REICH

I.

Gotenhafen is declared to be a War Port of the Reich.

II.

The territory of the War Port of the Reich (*Gotenhafen*)¹ is bounded as follows:

¹ *Gotenhafen* is the new German name for Gdynia, Poland's principal port.

(1) By a line running from a point situated on the West coast of the Bay of Danzig at 54 29'12" north latitude and 18 34'24" west longitude (Greenwich meridian), cape Redlau, to a point situated at 54 29'12" north latitude and 18 40'0" west longitude; thence in a northeasternly direction to the southern point of Hela at 54 35'40" north latitude and 18 48'45" west longitude.

Within this line, by a line passing through the natural or artificial coast line of Putziger Wiek, including all the port at sea level.

(R~~G~~Bl. I, p. 241)

APPENDIX 12.

ORDINANCE OF DECEMBER 21, 1939, GOVERNING THE INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNAL ORGANIZA- TION IN THE ANNEXED TERRITORIES OF THE EAST

Preamble of the Ordinance on German Communal Organi- zation (DGO)

(1) The Ordinance on German communal organization of January 30, 1935 (R~~G~~Bl. I, p. 49) will enter into force on January 1, 1940:

(a) In all the communes of the former Free City of Danzig;

(b) In the town districts of the Danzig-West Prussia and Posen Gaus, as well as in the territories incorporated in the Provinces of Silesia and East Prussia.

(1) In the other communes of the West Prussia and Posen gaus, as well as in the territories incorporated in the Provinces of Silesia and East Prussia, the law on German communal organization will enter into force as and when the *Reichsstatthalter* orders its application.

II.

Transitory provisions for the communes of the former Free City of Danzig, for the town districts of the Danzig

West Prussia and Posen Gaus as well as for the territories incorporated to the Provinces of Silesia and East Prussia, as well as for the communes in which German communal organization will enter into force at a later date.

VI.

Add to Article 19 D.G.O.

(1) Are citizens of the commune the citizens of the Reich as defined in existing laws, and Germans who are citizens of the Reich under the law on Reich citizenship, when they possess the qualifications provided in Article 19 of the Ordinance governing communal organization (25 years of age, at least one year's residence in the commune, possession of their civic rights). The burgomaster may grant exemptions as regards the length of residence in the commune.

IX.

(1) Burgomasters and municipal councilors must be re-appointed before April 1, 1940.

X.

Add to Article 32 D.G.O.

The town districts within the meaning of the Ordinance on German communal organization are the towns of Bromberg, Danzig, Gnesen, Gotenhafen, Graudenz, Hohensalza, Kalisch, Kattowitz, Königshütte, Leslau, Lodsch, Posen, Sosnowitz, Thorn and Zoppot.

XV.

Add to Article 48 D.G.O.

Municipal Councils must be summoned to meet before April 1, 1940.

XXI.

Add to Article 107 D.G.O.

The *Landrat* has the supervision of the communes that

are not town-districts. The President of the jurisdiction exercises supervision over the town districts, and he is the higher supervising authority under the terms of the Ordinance on German communal organization.

3. *Provisions Concerning the Administration of Other Communes*

I.

Communes to which the Ordinance of January 30, 1925, Governing German communal administration (RGBl. I. p. 49) has not been extended will be administered by Commissioners appointed to that effect.

II.

These Commissioners will be appointed by the *Reichsstatthalter* or by the authority to which he has delegated the necessary power, either for specified communes or for groups of communes. In the latter case the *Reichsstatthalter* defines the jurisdiction and residence of the Commissioner, and may modify the boundaries and names of the districts concerned.

III.

The Commissioner may be appointed in person or *ad honorem*. In the latter case the appointment is for six years.

APPENDIX 13.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 18, 1939, EXTENDING THE APPLICATION OF GERMAN REICH LEGISLA- TION ON REQUISITIONS IN KIND AND SERVICES TO THE INCORPORATED TERRITORIES OF THE EAST (*Excerpt*)

The following legislative and administrative enactments of the German Reich will be extended to the incorporated

territories of the East as from November 1, 1939, if not already in force there:

(1) The law of September 1, 1939, on requisitions in kind and services for work imposed by the Reich (RGBl. I, p. 14) Berlin.

APPENDIX 14.

ORDINANCE OF JANUARY 15, 1940, GOVERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN OF THE FORMER POLISH STATE

By virtue of the Decree of October 18, 1936, putting in operation the Four-Year Plan (RGBl. I, p. 887) and the Ordinance of the Fuhrer and Chancellor of the Reich governing the administration of occupied Polish territory, dated October 12, 1939 (RGBl. I, p. 2077).

By virtue of the Decree of October 30, 1939 (RGBl. I, p. 2125) extending the operation of the Four-Year Plan to the territories of the Great German Empire including the Eastern territories incorporated and the occupied Polish territories,

It is ordered as follows:

(1) All real estate and movable property of whatsoever nature that belonged to the former Polish State, all dependencies thereof, all claims, rights, interests of whatsoever nature pertaining thereto, are placed under protection.

(2) To ensure such protection, all such property is seized. Are exonerated from seizure, all property situated in the incorporated territories of the east which were utilized for public services in the former Polish state and which are now operated by an administration of the Reich or an office attached thereto, as well as all property situated in the incorporated territories of the east or in occupied territory as hereinafter set forth.

(a) All property used or intended to be used by the Polish army, air force and meteorological services;

(b) All property used by the German army within the frontiers of the German Reich prior to November 1, 1918;

(c) All property taken by the German army for purposes of national defense.

(3) Such seizure deprives the previous owners of all right to dispose of the property seized, except as otherwise provided in Article 4 below.

II.

(1) All physical and moral entities, having possession or control of or on deposit with them, any property liable to seizure, whether it be as agents, lessees, or usufructuaries under any legal title whatsoever or simply in *de facto* possession thereof shall make declaration of the property within one month to the competent local authority (*Landrat* or Town Commissioner).

(2) The Central Office for Control in the East, may vary the regulations governing the obligation to declare such property.

III.

(1) The obligation contained in Article 2 above, to declare such property is not applicable to property of the former Polish State when such property is controlled by a higher administration of the Reich or by an Office under it.

(2) The higher authorities of the Reich will furnish the Central Office of Control for the East with a list of all properties administered by them or by offices under them.

IV.

Whosoever has in his possession or custody property seized must continue to administer it. No modification or

cession of such property or its produce shall be made or effected except within the limits of good administration. All measures exceeding such limits, in particular cessions of real estate must be authorized by the Central Office of Control for the East or by offices under it. All leases of industrial and agricultural plants and of arable land of more than 25 acres, are subject to authorization as above provided.

v.

The Central Office of Control for the East and the offices dependant therefrom may entrust to other administration offices or special curators the management and realization of seized property, within the limits of good administration.

ix.

(1) The Central Office of Control for the East may in the exercise of its functions, under the present Ordinance, require any person to furnish information.

(2) The administrative and judicial authorities must lend their assistance and in particular whenever so requested proceed to the audition of witnesses and experts.

x.

(1) Whosoever with intent to appropriate for himself or to permit any third person to appropriate shall endeavor attempt to withdraw from the control of the Central Office of Control or its offices or its representatives or its custodians any article whatsoever forming part of the property seized, or to hinder or restrict the seizure in any way, shall be punished by imprisonment or fine to any amount, or both.

(2) In serious cases the penalty shall be solitary confinement. Whenever the offender shall have acted in a spirit

of opposition to the New Order or in exceptionally serious cases, the death penalty shall be applied.

Krakau.

January 15, 1940.

(RGBl, 1940. I, No. 14)

GERMAN LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS CONCERNING THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

1. General Administration

APPENDIX 15.

PROCLAMATION OF OCTOBER 28, 1939, BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL FRANK

The Führer and Chancellor of the German Reich, Adolf Hitler, by Decree of October 12, 1939, has confided to me the direction of the Government-General in occupied Polish territory. Security having been reestablished in Polish territory by the military authority in accordance with German interests and within their scope, the creation of the Government-General marks the end of an episode in history, the entire blame for which rests on the blind coterie of the government of the former Polish State, and on the hypocritical war-mongers in England. The advance of German troops has reestablished order in Polish territory; any new threat to European peace engendered by the unjust demands of a State created by the imposed Peace of Versailles and which will never be resuscitated, is thus removed forever.

Polish men, Polish women!

As Governor-General of the occupied territories, I have received orders from the Führer to see to it with all energy

that in future an era of peace be assured to this country, and that the neighborly relations of the Poles with the powerful World Reich of the German nation shall develop normally. However the country, completely destroyed by the criminal misdeeds of those who up to the present governed you, needs your strength and your work properly organized. Freed from the constraints imposed by the policy of adventure of your intellectual governing classes, you will fulfill your duty of working to the best of your ability, and you will fulfill it under the powerful protection of Great Germany. All will earn their bread by working under domination, that will be fair. On the other hand there will be no place for political agitators, dishonest business profiteers and Jewish exploiters in a territory under German sovereignty.

Any attempt to oppose the ordinances promulgated, to disturb peace and order within Polish territory will be crushed with the most ruthless severity by the powerful arms of Great Germany. But whosoever obeys the just commands of our Reich, with due regard to your national character, will be able to work without risk. They will free you of many of the abominable abuses that you still have to endure today, the consequences of the incredibly bad administration of those who have hitherto governed you.

APPENDIX 16.

DECREE OF OCTOBER 12, 1939, BY THE FUHRER AND CHANCELLOR OF THE REICH GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF OCCUPIED POLISH TERRITORY

In order to ensure the reestablishment and the maintenance of order and public life in the occupied Polish territories, I ordain as follows:

I.

Territories occupied by German troops are placed under the authority of the Governor-General of occupied Polish territories that have not been annexed to the Reich.

II.

(a) I appoint Dr. Frank, Minister of the Reich, to be Governor-General of the occupied territories.

(b) I appoint Dr. Seyss-Inquart as Deputy Governor-General.

III.

(1) The Governor-General is directly responsible to me.

(2) All administrative services are placed under the authority of the Governor-General.

IV.

Existing legislation will remain in force, whenever it is not contrary to the assumption of administrative control by the German Reich.

V.

(1) The Council of Ministers of Defense of the Reich, the Plenipotentiary for the Four-Year Plan and the Governor-General have power to legislate by decree.

(2) The ordinances shall be promulgated by insertion in the *Verordnungsblatt* for occupied territories.

VI.

The President of the Council of Ministers of the Defense of the Reich, the Plenipotentiary for the Four-Year Plan and the higher authorities of the Reich have authority to promulgate instructions necessary for the organization of the *Lebensraum* and the sphere of German economic in-

terests, and these may also be applied to the territories subject to the authority of the Governor-General.

VII.

(1) The costs of administration will be borne by the occupied territories.

(2) The Governor-General shall prepare a budget. This budget will be submitted for approval to the Minister of Finances of the Reich.

VIII.

(1) The Minister of the Interior of the Reich is the central authority for the occupied territories.

(2) Administrative decrees for the application of the present ordinance and decrees complementary thereto concerning legal and administrative provisions shall be promulgated by the Minister of the Interior of the Reich.

IX.

The present ordinance shall come into force as and when I withdraw from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army the right of military administration.

(2) Regulations governing the use of the armed forces will form the object of special provisions.

(RGBl. I, No. 210)

APPENDIX 17.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 26, 1939, GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF POLISH OCCUPIED TERRITORY

I.

The Government-General of occupied territories includes the territories occupied by the German Armies, that have not been incorporated in the German Reich.

II.

The seat of residence of the Governor-General is Cracow.

III.

Under the direct authority of the Governor-General and his deputy are placed the Head of the Governor-General's Administration and the Supreme Head of the S.S. and Police.

(2) Within the Governor-General's Administration, services shall be organized to control the various administrative divisions.

(3) The Supreme Head of the S.S. and Police will have as his deputies the head of the regular police and the head of the political police.

IV.

The Government-General is divided into four Districts: Cracow, Lublin, Radom and Warsaw.

V.

(1) At the head of each district will be placed a District Commander. The District Commander directs, in the name of the Governor-General, the entire administration of the District.

(2) Placed under the direct authority of the District Commander are the heads of the District Commander's Administration and the heads of the S.S. and Police.

VI.

(1) The Districts are divided into town areas and rural areas (Kreis). A delegate shall be placed at the head of each rural area and shall direct its entire administration.

VII.

(2) The Government-General has plenary powers and responsibility. It is represented by the Governor-General and the services under him.

VIII.

Polish laws shall continue in force, insofar as they are not contrary to the control of the administration by the German Reich, or to the exercise of military authority.

(2) Laws promulgated by the General Commanding-in-Chief or his services shall remain in force when they have not become without object as a result of the appointment of the Governor-General.

IX.

The official language of the Government-General is German. The Polish language may be used.

Warsaw.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 3)

APPENDIX 18.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 28, 1939, ON THE MAINTENANCE OF SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

The Commander-in-Chief of the S.S. (*Schutzstaffel*) and Police in the Government-General, placed under my direct authority, is responsible for the maintenance of security and public order throughout the territory of the Government-General.

II.

On all matters of principle the Commander-in-Chief of the S.S. and Police will act only with my approval. He is

authorized on his own responsibility to take any action he may consider necessary for the maintenance of security and public order.

III.

The Commander-in-Chief of the S.S. and Police is authorized to promulgate police regulations. The latter enforceable throughout the territory of the Government-General, will be published in the Governor-General's *Verordnungsblatt*.

(VBl.BG. 1939, p. 5)

APPENDIX 19.

ORDINANCE OF JUNE 27, 1940, GOVERNING THE CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMMUNAL ASSOCIATIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(*Excerpt*)

I.

(1) There shall be established in each district a communal association as a moral entity to ensure the functions of the autonomous communal administration in each district, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, para 1 *et al* of the first ordinance on the administration of occupied Polish territories of October 26, 1939. The communal administration shall govern itself under its own responsibility according to the provisions of the present ordinance.

(2) The boundaries of the communal administrations shall correspond to those of the rural areas concerned.

XII.

The delegate in charge of the rural area is the administrative superior of all officials of the communal association. He appoints and dismisses them at will.

XIV.

The District Commander exercises state supervision over the communal associations.

APPENDIX 20.

ORDINANCE OF JUNE 27, 1940, GOVERNING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF DEUTSCH PRZEMYSL (Excerpt)

I.

That part of the city of Przemyśl, situated within the territory of the Government-General, is constituted as an autonomous urban organization. It will bear the name of *Deutsch-Przemyśl*.

II.

The communes of Ostrow, Kunkowce, Zurawice, Buskowiczki, Przekopana North, and Buszkowice as well as that part of the commune of Ujkowice, south of the Guertelstrasse and the corresponding part of the commune of Bolestraszyce will be incorporated in the city of *Deutsch-Przemyśl*.

IV.

The District Commander of Cracow will publish regulations for the administration of the city of *Deutsch-Przemyśl*.
Cracow.

APPENDIX 21.

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1940, GOVERNING STATISTICS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (Excerpt)

I.

A Bureau of Statistics shall be attached to the Organization Division of the Governor General's Services at Cracow.

(2) The director shall be appointed by the Governor-General.

II.

The Bureau of Statistics shall collect all statistics necessary to the administration of the Government-General, prepare and carry out statistical inquiries, and collate the statistics.

(2) In order to ensure comparability with the Reich statistics, the methods of statistical inquiry and presentation of statistics shall be exactly the same as those used for Reich statistics.

III.

(1) The carrying out of statistical inquiries within the territory of the Government-General is the exclusive privilege of the Governor-General's Bureau of Statistics.

(2) Collection of statistics by any other body is subject to the express permission of the authorities.

VI.

(1) There shall be appointed a Consultative Committee on Statistics under the chairmanship of the Director of the Organization Division to consider all requests for permission to collect statistics, as provided in Article III para 2, and to supervise the collection of statistical information.

(2) Are members of the Bureau of Statistics:

(a) as permanent members:

1. The Director of the Bureau of Statistics of the Government-General, as Administrator.
2. The representative of the Head of the Governor-General's Administration.
3. The head of the Interior Division of the Government-General.
4. The head of the Finance Division of the Government-General.

5. The head of the Economic Division of the Government-General.
6. The head of the Supply and Agricultural Division of the Government-General.
7. The head of the Forest Division of the Government-General.
8. The head of the Railway Division of the Government-General.

(b) as non-permanent members:

The heads of the other divisions of the Government-General and of services having sought permission to conduct statistical inquiries, or that are concerned in a request for such permission.

(3) The chairman shall submit to the head of the Government-General proposals with a view to the appointment of new members. The chairman whenever he considers it necessary may appoint experts to attend the meetings when special questions are under consideration.

X.

(1) Whosoever, either deliberately or through negligence, shall, without having received permission (Article 3, para 2) or in violation of the terms of such permission, conduct a statistical inquiry or publish the results thereof without permission, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment for not more than one year, or by one or the other penalty.

(2) Prosecutions can be undertaken only at the request of the head of the Bureau of Statistics. Requests for such prosecutions can be withdrawn.

XI.

The present ordinance will enter into force on October 1, 1940.

Cracow.

APPENDIX 22.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 29, 1940, GOVERNING THE DECLARATIONS REQUIRED OF NON-GERMANS EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OR ATTACHED TO AUTONOMOUS SERVICES

(*Excerpt*)

I.

All persons of non-German origin employed in any public service of the Government-General or in any autonomous body must sign the following declaration.

"I undertake to fulfill my duties faithfully and conscientiously and in all obedience to the German administrative authorities.

"I do not consider myself bound by any oath of allegiance nor oath of service to the former Polish Government and its services, nor by any similar undertaking."

IV.

The present ordinance shall enter into force on January 1, 1941.

Cracow.

(VBl.GGP, 1941. p. 45)

APPENDIX 23.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 26, 1939, GOVERNING THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

I.

The Government-General (Division of Interior Administration) decides the German names of places and the changes of place names within the territory of the Government-General. (New names and changes in spelling.)

2. Judicial System

APPENDIX 24.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 26, 1939, GOVERNING THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

There exist in the Government-General, a German jurisdiction and a Polish jurisdiction.

II.

(1) The function of the German jurisdiction is to repress attacks upon the security and dignity of the German Reich and People, or upon the lives, health or property of German citizens.

(2) German citizens are subject only to German jurisdiction, in criminal as in civil cases.

(3) Judgments of German courts are rendered in the name of the German People.

III.

Final decisions of Polish courts may be submitted to the consideration of a German judge. The German judge may refer the matter to the German courts for retrial.

IV.

The courts will begin to sit as soon as the boundaries of the Government-General are definitely established.

V.

Provisions for the application of the present ordinance will be promulgated by the Head of the Division of Justice of the Government-General.

Warsaw.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 4)

APPENDIX 25.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 15, 1939, GOVERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL COURTS OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(*Excerpt*)

I.

A Special Court (*Sondergerichte*) shall be established in each district of the Government-General.

These courts may be in several sections. Special Courts try only criminal cases reserved for their jurisdiction.

Any offense may, by reason of its gravity or if it has provoked public indignation, be sent for trial to a Special Court.

III.

Special Courts pronounce sentence according to German criminal law.

VI.

Counsel for the defense may be appointed when this appears necessary.

Cracow.

(*VBl.BG. 1939, p. 34*)

APPENDIX 26.

ORDINANCE OF JANUARY 26, 1940, GOVERNING THE RIGHT OF COURT-MARTIAL (*WEHRMACHTS GERICHTE*) TO TRY CIVILIANS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(*Excerpt*)

I.

German criminal law shall be applied to offenses:

(a) Against German armed forces or their auxiliaries
(*Angehörige oder das Gefolge*).

(b) Committed within buildings, places or establishments used by the German armed forces.

III.

Courts-Martial shall apply the procedure laid down in the ordinance on Military Justice in Time of War of August 17, 1939.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, p. 41)

APPENDIX 27.

ORDINANCE OF FEBRUARY 19, 1940, GOVERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GERMAN COURTS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(Excerpt)

I.

In addition to the Special Courts, there shall be established German courts and High Courts of German Justice to ensure the administration of justice within the Government-General.

II.

German courts shall be established at Cracow, Rzeszow, Lublin, Chelm, Radom, Piotrkow, Warsaw and Zyrardow.

III.

Public Prosecutors attached to the Special Courts shall act as Public Prosecutors before the High Courts.

IV.

May appear as Counsel before the German courts all barristers admitted to practice in the Reich and all barristers

of German nationality admitted to practice in the Government-General.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

VII.

Shall be sent for trial by the German courts all offenders of German nationality or who belong to the German nation.

Shall be sent for trial by the German courts all other persons whatsoever accused of offenses.

(a) Against the security and authority of the German Reich, against the lives, health, honor or property of German nationals or persons belonging to the German nation.

(b) Subject to penalties provided for in the ordinances of the Governor General, or offices authorized by him to that effect.

(c) Committed in buildings or places occupied by the German authorities.

(d) Committed in the service of the German administration or in the exercise of any function connected therewith.

VIII.

The German courts will pass judgment in accordance with German criminal law.

X.

Decisions of the German courts are subject to appeal. Appeals shall be heard by the High Court of German Justice the decision of which is final.

XVI.

Decisions of Polish courts that have become *res judicata* are subject to revision by the German Courts whenever public interest so requires.

CIVIL JURISDICTION

Articles XIX to XXXI of the ordinance deal with jurisdiction in civil cases.

Article XXXII provides that the Head of the Division of Justice of the Government-General has power to annul the decisions of the Polish Courts, even if they have become *res judicata*. In this event the case is sent for retrial before the Special Court (*Sondergerichte*) if of a criminal nature, or before the High Court if of a civil nature; the decisions of these courts are final.

Cracow.

(VBl.BG. 1940, I, p. 57)

APPENDIX 28.

ORDINANCE OF FEBRUARY 19, 1940, GOVERNING THE POLISH COURTS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

I.

(1) Polish courts are authorized to function whenever the German Courts do not have jurisdiction.

(2) Polish courts will be allowed to judge criminal cases only when such cases have been sent for trial before Polish courts by the German authorities.

(3) As and when other races residing in groups within the Government-General need courts of their own, special regulations may be promulgated.

III.

All provisions of Polish law whereby Polish courts are allowed to suspend sentence of penalties or fines or to pardon offenders are abrogated.

IV.

Polish courts decide in accordance with Polish laws and decrees whenever the Governor-General has not decided otherwise.

V.

(1) Polish justice is rendered by the Justices of the Peace, by District Courts and by the Courts of Appeal.

(2) The Supreme Court of Poland is not authorized for the time being to exercise its functions.

VII.

Polish labor tribunals are suppressed. Their functions shall hereafter be performed by the Justices of the Peace.¹

VIII.

(1) The Polish courts are under the direct supervision of the District Commander.

(2) Newly appointed officials of the Polish judiciary are required to make a written declaration to the effect that they will faithfully and conscientiously perform their duties in obedience to the German administration.

XVI.

Decisions of Polish courts that have become *res judicata* are subject to revision whenever public interest so requires.

XVIII.

In particularly important cases, when the interest of the German nation so requires, decisions of Polish courts having become *res judicata* even before July 31, 1939, may be re-

¹ Thus all guarantees provided by Polish law in the matter of labor conflicts, were unilaterally and arbitrarily done away with by the Reich.

considered at the request of the Head of the Division of Justice of the Government-General.

Cracow.

(Vbl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 68)

APPENDIX 29.

ORDINANCE OF JULY 30, 1940, GOVERNING PROVISIONAL RULES OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION IN THE GOVERNMENT- GENERAL (Excerpt)

I.

The decree relating to the High Administrative Court of Warsaw dated October 27, 1932 (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland, No. 94, p. 806) and the amending decree dated March 24, 1937 (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland, No. 24, p. 150) are abrogated.

II.

Appeals pending before the High Administrative Court from the decisions of Polish administrative courts within the territory of the Government-General are annulled, as being without object. The decisions appealed against will become final.

III.

Until further notice no appeals will be allowed from the decisions of administrative authorities, on the ground of lack of jurisdiction.

IV.

The present ordinance will come into force retroactively, as from October 26, 1939.

Cracow.

APPENDIX 30.

ORDINANCE OF JUNE 22, 1940, ABOLISHING VACATIONS FOR POLISH COURTS OF LAW

I.

The provisions governing judicial vacations (Chapter VIII Art. 59 of the Polish Judiciary Law of February 6, 1928, as amended by the law of April 14, 1937. Law Journal of the Republic of Poland, No. 30, p. 220) are abrogated.

APPENDIX 31.

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1940, CONCERNING GERMAN BARRISTERS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

I.

The Director of Justice in the Administration of the Governor-General may authorize barristers admitted to practice in the German Reich to open chambers in any locality within the Government-General, such authority to be subject to revocation.

The above authorization may be limited to practice only before certain German courts of the Government-General.
Cracow.

APPENDIX 32.

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1940, GOVERNING PENAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

I.

(1) The Supreme Head of the S.S. and Police in the Government-General,

The heads of divisions in the Governor-General's Administration,

The Head of the Secret Police and the S.D.,

The Head of the regular Police,

The District Commanders,

Commanders of the Secret Police and the S.D.,

Commanders of the regular Police,

Delegates of rural areas and town areas, may in cases provided for by law and in cases of infractions of their regulations and orders, have recourse to penal administrative procedure, when the punishment of the offense does not necessarily call for the intervention of the ordinary courts.

II.

(1) Fines up to 1,000 zlotys may be inflicted by penal administrative procedure.

(2) In case of non-payment of the fine, offenders may be sent to prison for not more than three months.

(3) Fines are to be paid to the treasury of the Government-General.

(4) Fines are collected by the tax-collectors' offices.

The authority having inflicted the penalty of imprisonment, sees to the application of the penalty.

V.

(1) Notification of the sentence must be served upon the offender.

(2) The offender may enter a caveat against the decision, of the head of the rural area or head of town area before the District Commander. The caveat must be entered and supported within two months of notification of the sentence. The decisions of District Commanders are final.

(3) In all other cases, the decision inflicting the penalty becomes final upon notification.

Cracow.

Penalties Imposed

APPENDIX 33.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 31, 1939, GOVERNING
THE REPRESSION OF ACTS OF VIOLENCE
COMMITTED ON THE TERRITORY OF
THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(*Excerpt*)

I.

Whosoever commits an act of violence against the German Reich or against German sovereignty over the territory of the Government-General shall be punished by death.

II.

Whosoever intentionally damages any installation belonging to the German authorities, or any thing used by the German authorities, or any work of public utility shall be punished by death.

III.

Whosoever incites or promotes disobedience to any decree, ordinance or order of the German authorities, shall be punished by death.

IV.

Whosoever commits an act of violence against a German because of his German nationality, shall be punished by death.

V.

Whosoever commits arson and or causes damage by fire to the property of a German, shall be punished by death.

VI.

The punishment shall be the same in the case of the instigator or accomplice as in the case of the offender, and the attempt to commit an offense shall be punished as if the offense itself had been committed.

VIII.

Whosoever enters into a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes enumerated in Article I to V above, takes part in a secret deliberation for this purpose, offers to commit or accepts an offer to commit any of the above crimes, shall be punished by death.

IX.

Whosoever has knowledge of any conspiracy to commit any of the crimes enumerated in Article I to V above, and fails immediately to inform the authorities or the person threatened, in time to enable the accomplishment of the crime to be prevented, shall be punished by death.

X

(2) Whosoever has knowledge of the detention of prohibited weapons by a third person, and fails immediately to warn the authorities, shall be punished by death.

(3) The Supreme Head of the S.S. and Police has power to determine by decree in what measure the author of the crime may escape punishment on showing his repentance by acts.

XI.

(1) Verdicts are rendered and the death penalty pronounced by the Special Courts (*Sondergerichte*).

Cracow.

APPENDIX 34.

ORDINANCE OF APRIL 13, 1940, GOVERNING THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS AND GAME IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

III.

Whenever a deliberate theft of wood has been committed in a forest, the German court shall sentence the offender to imprisonment, hard labor or death. Such theft shall be considered deliberate if committed:

- (a) on a Sunday or holiday or after nightfall.
- (b) if the offender has sought to hide his identity.
- (c) for the purpose of sale.

VII.

If the author of the theft is less than 14 years of age the judge may sentence his father or tutor in his stead, whenever they have been guilty of serious negligence.

APPENDIX 35.

ORDINANCE OF FEBRUARY 22, 1940, GOVERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF VENEREAL DISEASE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(*Excerpt*)

II.

Venereal diseases under the terms of the present ordinance are syphilis, gonorrhea and chancre regardless of the part of the body where manifestations of these diseases appear.

V.

(2) When a German has been contaminated by means of coition, the Court may apply the death penalty.

X.

For the trial of offenses defined in Articles V to IX above, the Special Courts will have jurisdiction.

(VBl.BPG. 1940, p. 81)

3. Cultural Matters

APPENDIX 36.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 26, 1939, GOVERNING
PRINTING

I.

Publication, printing and circulation of printed matter of any kind, whether periodical or non-periodical, is subject to prior authorization.

II.

Provisions concerning the execution of the present ordinance will form the object of a circular from the Head of the Division of Culture and Propaganda of the Governor-General's Administration.

Warsaw.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, I, p. 8)

APPENDIX 37.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 31, 1939, GOVERNING
PUBLISHING HOUSES IN THE
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

The maintenance, foundation and organization of publishing enterprises of all kinds within the territory of the

Government-General is prohibited except with the permission of the Division of Culture and Propaganda of the Governor-General's Administration.

This division controls the operation of all publishing enterprises whatsoever.

Warsaw.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 19)

APPENDIX 38.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 31, 1939, GOVERNING SCHOOLS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

IV.

Polish technical training schools may resume their activities. The appellations "Gymnasium" or "Lycee" are forbidden to technical training schools.

VII.

The enforcement of the present ordinance is entrusted to the Head of the Culture and Propaganda Division of the Governor-General's Administration.¹

APPENDIX 39.

ORDINANCE OF MARCH 16, 1940, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS IN THE GOVERNMENT- GENERAL (SCHULVERWALTUNGSORDNUNG) (*Excerpt*)

I.

All Education in the Government-General is under the Division of Culture and Propaganda of the Governor-General's Administration.

¹ This division was later called the Division of Science, Education and Popular Culture.

II.

Employees of the school administration must be nationals of the German state or belong to the German nation. (*Staatsangehörige oder Volkszugehörige*)

III.

The Division of Culture and Propaganda of the Governor-General's Administration is charged with the unification of public education by regulations governing methods of teaching and education, the establishment of programs of study and the choice of methods of teaching.

This division supervises the preparation of candidates for the teaching profession.

It has complete supervision over all institutions for public or private education, as well as over all museums and art collections.

Cracow.

(*VBl.GG.GB. 1940, I, p. 106*)

APPENDIX 40.

ORDINANCE OF APRIL 12, 1940, GOVERNING PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

I.

Private schools of whatsoever nature shall not continue their activities, nor be reopened, nor founded, nor liquidated without special permission of the Division of Culture and Propaganda of the Governor-General's Administration.

III.

(1) Headmasters and teachers of private schools must obtain permission of the district commanders in order to continue to teach.

(2) All programs of study must be approved by the district commander.

(VBl.GG.BG. I, p. 134)

APPENDIX 41.

ORDINANCE OF MARCH 8, 1940, GOVERNING CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(*Excerpt*)

I.

All persons engaged in cultural activities of a public character in connection with music, painting, sculpture, theater, films, literature, press or photography are placed under the supervision of the Head of the Division of Culture and Propaganda of the Governor-General's Administration. Such supervision will be exercised by regional heads acting under the instructions of the head of this division.

II.

Artistic activities above enumerated may be prohibited generally or, in particular cases, made subject to authorization.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 103)

APPENDIX 42.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 29, 1940, GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF CURATORS OF FACULTIES IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(*Excerpt*)

I.

(1) The Head of the Division of Culture and Propaganda in the Governor-General's Administration shall ap-

point a curator charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the former universities and faculties. All documents and diplomas of whatsoever nature showing the students enrolled and the diplomas conferred must be placed at his disposal.

(2) In the exercise of his functions, the curator shall comply with instructions given him by the Head of the Division of Culture and Propaganda in the Governor-General's Administration.

Cracow.

APPENDIX 43.

ORDINANCE OF APRIL 19, 1940, GOVERNING THE CREATION OF THE GERMAN INSTITUTE OF LABOR FOR THE EAST (OSTARBEIT) IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

A German Institute of Labor for the East is created in the Government-General, to continue and intensify in the East the work of German research.

III.

The German Institute of Labor for the East is charged with the study and solution of all economic problems of importance to the eastern provinces in so far as they interest the Government-General, and with the publication and vulgarization of the matters inquired into. In the accomplishment of its task the Institute will cooperate with other institutions having similar aims.

IV.

The Governor-General is the President of the Institute. He represents it in all matters, legal and otherwise.

APPENDIX 44.

ORDINANCE OF JULY 23, 1940, GOVERNING THE LEGAL STATUS OF ASSOCIATIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

Are dissolved:

(a) All Military or para-military Associations which under the laws heretofore in force were subject to the supervision of military authority;

(b) All political associations which heretofore did not fall within the scope of the Law on Associations of October 27, 1932 (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland No. 78, p. 572);

(c) All associations of university graduates falling within the scope of the Decree of the Minister of Worship and Education of October 14, 1937 (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland No. 78, p. 572).

II.

All associations constituted under Article 12 of the Polish Law on Associations of October 27, 1932 (undeclared associations) are dissolved.

III.

All associations constituted under Article 19 of the Polish Law on Associations of October 27, 1932 (declared associations), are dissolved.

IV.

All associations constituted under Article 46 of the Polish Law on Associations of October 27, 1932 (associations of public utility), shall be dissolved in the case of the following associations:

(a) Associations of Friends of University Students;

(b) Associations for the Building of Communal Schools;

- (c) The Polish White Cross;
- (d) Polish Boy Scouts;
- (e) Josef Pilsudski Institute for the Promotion of the Study of Polish History;
- (f) Associations for Military Preparedness of Women.

V.

The assets of all associations dissolved under Articles I to V above shall be confiscated by the delegates of rural areas and town areas for the benefit of the Government-General.

Cracow.

APPENDIX 45.

ORDINANCE OF AUGUST 1, 1940, GOVERNING FOUNDATIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT- GENERAL

III.

(1) The following foundations shall be dissolved:

(a) All those that have not been declared as provided in Article 1, para. 1;

(b) All those whose maintenance is not in the public interest;

(c) All those that do not fulfil the conditions established in Article 2.

(2) Dissolution shall take effect as soon as notice has been served on the foundation. The notification must include:

(a) The date of dissolution of the Foundation;

(b) Arrangements made for the method of liquidation;

(c) Arrangements made for the disposal of the funds of the foundation. These ought, in principle, to correspond to the aims of the foundation;

(3) The executives of a dissolved foundation shall liquidate its current affairs in accordance with instructions furnished them, pay all debts and hand over the assets to the authorities mentioned in the order of dissolution.

V.

Until a decision has been reached as to the dissolution or maintenance of a foundation, the executives shall continue to expedite its current affairs, only to such extent as is absolutely necessary.

VIII.

Any legal representative or any member of an organization legally representing the foundation who does not comply with the obligation of making the declaration provided in Article 1, or who contravenes the provisions for dissolution contained in Article 3, para. 2 and 3, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment to any amount or by one or the other penalty. The seizure of the assets of the foundation may be ordered. When no prosecution can be effected, the seizure of the assets may also be ordered.

Cracow.

APPENDIX 46.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 18, 1940, GOVERNING THE SEIZURE OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC APPARATUS (Excerpt)

I.

(1) Declaration must be made of:

(a) All apparatus for the taking of sound and silent films, whether of normal or narrow width;

(b) All apparatus for the projection of sound or silent films of normal or narrow width, whether operated by hand or machinery;

(c) All film of normal or narrow width, whether exposed or not, intended for the reproduction of moving pictures.

(2) All separate parts of the apparatus enumerated in para. 1 above are also subject to compulsory declaration.

II.

The declaration must be made by the owner, administrator or holder, before November 20, at the latest to the Propaganda Services of the District Commander concerned.

III.

Apparatus and other objects subject to compulsory declaration under Article 1 above, may be seized on the written order of the Division of Culture and Propaganda of the Governor-General's Administration. The order of seizure may be executed as soon as notified to the party concerned. Notification may be by poster.

(2) The Head of the Division of Culture and Propaganda of the Governor-General's Administration may order the payment of an indemnity; such indemnity is not obligatory.

IV.

Whosoever omits to make the declaration provided in the present ordinance, or makes an incomplete declaration or opposes seizure in any way, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment without limit, or by one or other penalty.

V.

The present ordinance is not applicable to German citizens and nationals.

Cracow.

4. Economic Affairs and Finance

Text of a Secret Circular

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF OCCUPIED POLISH TERRITORY.

Cracow.
Feb. 12, 1940.

1. To Heads of Divisions of the Governor-Generals Administration.

2. To District Commanders

3. To Delegates of rural areas and town areas.

Transmitted for information, with the request that you direct your activities along these lines and give your full support to the Four-Year Plan.

Dr. Buhler

THE MARSHAL PRIME MINISTER

SECRET

GOERING

COMPTROLLER IN CHIEF OF
THE FOUR YEAR PLAN—INVESTED
WITH PLENARY POWERS IN THE
GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF POLAND
G. B. 1-40.

Cracow Castle
January 25, 1940

to

*The Director of the Office of the Four-Year Plan,
General of Division Buehrmann, or his Deputy,
13 Lenartowicza, Cracow.*

In execution of the mission confided to me of organizing the economic power of the Government-General to place it at the disposal of the war economy of the Reich, I issue the following instructions:

(1) Because of the existing economic needs of the Reich,

it is not possible at present for the Government-General to follow any long term economic policy. On the contrary it is essential so to direct the economic affairs of the Government-General that it may produce results in the shortest possible time, and that such results shall represent the maximum it is possible to get out of the Government-General to reinforce forthwith the military power of the Reich.

(2) The following results in particular are expected from the economic effort of the Government-General:

(a) Intensification of agricultural production, especially as regards large holdings of 250 acres or more, and a systematic distribution of foods stuffs to be requisitioned to meet the needs of the armies, the organizations and services, as well as those of the civilian population, which needs are not yet covered;

(b) The maximum exploitation of the forests, without taking into account the need of replanting, so as to be able to deliver to the Reich about 1,000,000 cubic meters of cut wood, 1,200,000 cubic meters of mine props, and 400,000 cubic meters of ply wood;

(c) Increased production of all raw materials in the industrial regions, in particular;

By intensified extraction of mineral ores and sulphur, so as to meet the local needs of iron and steel mills in the territory of the Government-General;

By the extraction of mineral oils to cover the essential economic war needs of the Government-General and permit the export of the greatest possible quantities to the Reich;

By intensified production in the chemical industry of nitrates and phosphates so as to meet as far as possible the fertilizer needs of agriculture within the Government-General.

(d) Utilization and if necessary increase of the full in-

dustrial capacity of the Government-General so as to ensure the most rapid delivery possible of all war orders given by the Reich, while maintaining the level of production of such products as, even in the case of extreme measures, would continue to be of vital necessity to the economic welfare of the Government-General itself;

(e) Maintenance of the productive capacity of enterprises to which war orders have not yet been distributed, but which are intended for use as replacement plants of undertakings engaged in war work that might have to be evacuated;

(f) Demolition and scrapping of all undertakings not engaged on war work or intended as replacements plants, and demolition of all damaged factories;

(g) Assemble and transportation to the Reich at least one million agricultural and industrial workers of both sexes, including about 750,000 agricultural laborers, not less than 50% of whom should be women, so as to ensure the agricultural production of the Reich and to remedy the industrial labor shortage in the Reich.

(3) In order to ensure the contemplated requisitions, it will be necessary:

(a) To increase agricultural production and the reconstitution of livestock, both of which have been seriously decreased by the war:

By obtaining supplies of seeds and if necessary fertilizers imported from the Reich;

By supplying an adequate amount of agricultural machinery, manufactured in the Government-General;

By systematic development of the hydraulic resources of the country, both as regards canals and the production and distribution of hydraulic power.

(b) As regards the wood industry, to prevent all waste

of wood and to ensure the transport of deliveries to be made to the Reich;

(c) As regards the intensification of the output of raw materials, to provide:

Financial facilities, by the widest possible appeal to credit organization in the Government-General;

The necessary rolling stock and extraction machinery;

The necessary labor, by supplying it with the food and clothes indispensable to the maintenance of capacity output;

Transport to the Reich, especially of mineral oils.

(d) For the distribution of armament orders from the Reich, while taking into account the production capacity of the Government-General, the following factors must be considered:

Nature and importance of the orders;

Location and production capacity of the plants;

Needs and possibility of obtaining raw materials;

Possibility of transporting semi-manufactured products and shipment of finished products;

Increases of wages in the Government-General and transfer of payments to be made outside the Reich.

(e) In deciding what enterprises are necessary to the execution of armament orders or to continue the delivery of products essential for the needs of the Government-General, or that are maintained as replacement plants or that are to be scrapped or done away with, the policy adopted must be rigorously followed and steps taken to control the operation or maintenance of the enterprises selected;

(f) As regards the sending to the Reich of contingents of Polish labor, special regard must be had to:

Recruiting the labor needs of the Government-General;

Despatching the contingents as soon as possible so that the last may be sent before the end of April;

Allowing the transfer of savings from wages only in the case of workers who enter the Reich as seasonal workers.

(4) As regards the plan for the unification of the entire economy of the Government-General for the completion of the work to be done, it is necessary that the following measures should be adopted:

(a) As regards the feeding of the population, it is essential that, whatever happens, persons working in war undertakings or in undertakings essential to the Government-General should retain their capacity of production, even though during the period of shortage the rest of the population has to be content with a minimum of food;

(b) All factories, using raw material necessary for armament production, that manufacture articles which within the scope of the above plan are not absolutely indispensable, must be reduced to a minimum, whenever it is not possible to reorientate their production on to replacement or other products, as for example the manufacture of wooden sabots for the inhabitants instead of boots and shoes of leather the manufacture of which may be forbidden. Furthermore all provisions now in force in the Reich governing economies of raw material, regulations and restrictions as to manufacture and use, must be enforced at least to the same extent in the Government-General;

(c) Shipments of raw materials to the Reich must be restricted, to such quantities as are essential to maintain production indispensable to our war economy. The right of disposal of all products, raw materials, semi-manufactured or finish products, is reserved to your services. In order to arrive at a better distribution it will be well to

accumulate stocks by withholding small quantities of the more valuable raw materials from plants that are scrapped, and from other less important stocks;

(d) The distribution of coal to undertakings engaged on war work and the distribution of domestic coal to meet the most urgent needs of the civilian population, should be arranged under an agreement to be reached with the competent authorities of the Reich;

(e) The requisition of leather and other used material, as well as the collection of scrap must be proceeded with systematically. On account of the peculiar conditions existing in the Government-General Jewish merchants may be used for this work and on these grounds be exempted from forced labor;

(f) In agreement with the transport administrations a plan of transport should be drawn up with a view to co-ordinating transport needs with the possibilities existing, and to prepare a table of priorities to serve as a basis for future plans;

(g) The regulation of prices and salaries, the stabilization of the currency, the credit policy, must all be arrived at on the basis of the closest possible agreement between the competent authorities, with a view to establishing stable conditions, without which no economic organization can be made to work.

(h) With a view to giving some idea of the movement of funds between the Reich and the Government-General a balance sheet will be drawn up as soon as it is possible to ascertain to what extent the Reich will be able to distribute armament orders to the Government-General. More detailed instructions will be sent in due course.

Copy of the above decree transmitted to all Divisions under the Governor-General, to the General Commanding-in-Chief of the East, to the Inspector General of Armaments,

to the Military Governor of Cracow, to the Regents of the Bank of Poland, with the request to assist in every possible way the offices of the Four-Year Plan in the accomplishment of their mission.

Signed: Dr. Frank

The First Secretary of
the Chancery acting as

Head of the Chancery

Signed:— Fuchs(?)

Signed and certified
a true copy.

APPENDIX 48.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 15, 1939, GOVERNING THE SEIZURE OF PROPERTY OF THE FORMER POLISH STATE IN THE TERRITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

All moveable property and real estate of the former Polish state, including all rights and assets belonging thereto, on the territory of the Government-General are subjected to seizure with a view to the preservation of all assets of public utility.

(2) The registration, administration and utilization of all property seized concerns the Administrators of Seized Property (*Treuhänder*) appointed to that effect by the Governor-General's Administration.

II.

The Head of the Division of Economic Affairs in consultation with the Head of the Division of Finance in the Governor-General's Administration will promulgate the necessary regulations. These regulations will make it compulsory to disclose all property belonging to the former Polish state as well as all rights acquired by third parties in connection with the property of the former Polish state, and the

extent of their claims. The Head of the Division of Economic Affairs is authorized to enforce his rights by recourse to the methods of criminal procedure.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 37)

APPENDIX 49.

REGULATIONS OF MARCH 16, 1940, ATTACHED TO THE ORDINANCE GOVERNING THE SEIZURE OF PROPERTY OF THE FORMER POLISH STATE IN THE TERRITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (Excerpt)

I.

The heads of divisions of the Governor-General's Administration are to make known to the Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property, attached to the Government-General (*Treuhänder*) before May 15, 1940, what property of the former Polish state is in their possession or administered by them, or departments or services under them. These declarations shall be made to the local offices of Administrators of Seized Property concerned, which after checking the information received, will transmit to the Office of Administrators of Seized Property attached to the Government-General.

(2) These declarations shall contain exact information as to the locality where the seized property is situated, with an estimate of its actual value and the amount of revenue derived therefrom.

II.

Administration of the Property of the Former Polish State Used by the Governor-Generals Administration or Subject to Its Right of Sovereign by

(1) Under Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Ordinance Governing the Seizure of Property of the Former Polish State

within the Government-General, dated November 15, 1939, this property is administered by the heads of divisions of the Governor-General's Administration as and when such property is used by the said divisions or is subject to the exercise of their right of sovereignty. The heads of divisions must of their own initiative take whatever steps are necessary for the good administration of such property.

(2) The heads of divisions of the Governor-General's Administration shall present to the Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property (*Treuhander*) of the Government-General reports on the state and condition of the property seized, every six months. The first reports shall be presented not later than October 1, 1940.

IV.

Utilization of the Property of the Former Polish State

No changes may be made in the property of the former Polish state and no modification of the uses to which its produce is put shall be allowed, except in accordance with the general economic plan. All important acts, such as the sale of undertakings or great landed properties, are subject to authorization by the Head of the Office of Administrators of the Government-General, by and with the consent of the Head of the Division of Finance of the Governor-General's Administration.

V.

Agricultural and Forest Domain of the Former Polish State

The administration of the agricultural and forest domain of the former Polish state is subject to the rules laid down in Articles 1 and 4 of the present regulations (See the Ordinance on the Administration of the Agricultural and Forest

Domain of the former Polish State of December 24, 1939
—VBl.GG. p. 28).

VI.

Penal Provisions

Whosoever shall attempt to deprive the competent authority of any part of the property seized or shall endeavor by any means whatsoever to thwart the effects of the seizure shall be punished by imprisonment or fine to any amount or by one or the other penalty. In particularly serious cases the offender may be sent to penal servitude.

VII.

The present regulations are not applicable to the art patrimony dealt with in the Ordinance Governing the Seizure of Works of Art the Property of the former Polish State in the Government-General, dated December 16, 1939 (*ibid.*, p. 209). Likewise the present regulations are not applicable to the cultural patrimony of the former Polish State that a special official appointed to make the inventory and ensure the protection of the cultural patrimony has already seized or may hereafter seize.

(2) The registration, administration and utilization of property of the former Polish State, seized by military authorities, police formations, detachments of the S.S. and Secret Police, as well as the registration, administration and utilization of the Polish railroads of the East and of the Polish postal and telegraph services of the East will form the subject of special regulations.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, II, p. 175)

APPENDIX 50.

ORDINANCE OF DECEMBER 16, 1939, GOVERNING THE SEIZURE OF WORKS OF ART IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

I.

All works of art of a public nature in the Government-General are seized for reasons of public utility, insofar as such works of art were not covered by the Ordinance on the Seizure of Property of the former Polish State in the Government-General, dated November 15, 1939.

II.

Are considered as public works of art, as distinct from works of art and collections that were the property of the former Polish State:

(a) private collections of works of art considered by the authorized expert to be appointed by me as coming within the scope of monuments of art to be protected;

(b) all ecclesiastical works of art with the exception of necessary ritual vessels in daily use.

III.

Declaration must be made of all private works of art and of all ecclesiastical works of art in the possession of private persons, with detailed descriptions so that the public nature of such works of art within the meaning of the present ordinance may be ascertained.

(2) All persons having had in their possession works of art as above defined at any time since March 15, 1939, or now have them in their possession are obliged to make such declaration.

IV.

The authorized expert appointed by me to make an inventory, with a view to their protection, of all works of art and monuments of culture shall decide in doubtful cases which works of art fall within the category mentioned in Article II of the present ordinance. He will also decide on individual exceptions to be made.

Whosoever attempts to hide works of art, to sell or remove them from the territory of the Government-General, refuses to furnish necessary information or furnishes false information to the competent courts or to the Special Court (*Sondergerichte*) shall be punished by imprisonment.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 209)

REGULATIONS OF JANUARY 15, 1940, ATTACHED TO THE ORDINANCE OF THE SEIZURE OF WORKS OF ART (*Excerpt*)

II.

(1) Works of art concerning which declaration must be made include all works prior to 1850.

(2) Works of art to be declared are:

(a) Paintings;

(b) Sculptures;

(c) Furniture, porcelain, glass work, gold and silver objects, goblets, rugs, tapestries, embroideries, lace, ritual vestments and ecclesiastical vessels;

(d) Drawings, engravings on copper, etchings, etc.;

(e) Manuscripts, autographs, music, miniatures, books, bindings, etc.;

(f) Arms and armor;

(g) Coins, medals, seals, etc.

(3) The description of each work of art must be accompanied as far as possible by information concerning the

artist, the date of production, the subject, size and material used (wood, canvas, bronze, etc.).

IV.

The application of the present regulations will be entrusted to expert officials.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, II, p. 61)

APPENDIX 51.

ORDINANCE OF JANUARY 15, 1940, CREATING AN
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATORS OF SEIZED PROPERTY
(TREUHAENDER) IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(Excerpt)

I.

Pursuant to the declaration of the President of the Council of Ministers for the defense of the Reich and of the Plenipotentiary for the execution of the Four-Year Plan of November 1, 1939, I hereby create an Office of Administrators of Seized Property of the Government-General with headquarters at Cracow.

V.

(1) The Office of Administrators of Seized Property has power to compel all persons to furnish any information useful to it in the accomplishment of its duties.

(2) All administrative authorities and courts of law are obliged to lend their assistance to the Office of Administrators of Seized Property, especially as regards the interrogation of witnesses and experts.

VI.

(1) Whosoever seeks to act as administrator without special authority from the Office of Administrators of Seized

Property or when called upon to do so refuses to furnish information he is obliged to furnish under the present ordinance or who furnishes false information shall be punished by imprisonment and fine to any amount, or by one or the other penalty.

(2) In serious cases the offender shall be punished by penal servitude.

(3) The cases shall be tried by the Special Court.

VII.

The execution of the present ordinance is entrusted to the Head of the Division of Economic Affairs of the Governor-General's Administration.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 36)

APPENDIX 52.

ORDINANCE OF JANUARY 24, 1940, GOVERNING THE SEIZURE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

REGULATIONS CONCERNING SEIZURE

I.

Seizures shall be ordered and carried out only with the object of serving the public interest. In order to be valid, seizures must be in accordance with the following regulations.

II.

Right of Seizure

(1) The right of seizure belongs exclusively to the Governor-General of Occupied Territories. This right will be exercised in his name and in accordance with his instructions by the Head of the Governor-General's Administration as

well as by District Commanders and other authorities appointed by the Governor-General.

(2) The right of seizure of agricultural property and forest land is exercised by the Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property of the Government-General by and with the consent of the Head of the Division of Food Supply and Agriculture or of the Head of the Division of Forests and Game.

(3) The present provisions do not affect the right of seizure of all kinds of raw material and of semi-manufactured industrial products with a view to their registration, delegated to the Head of the General Office for the Execution of the Four-Year Plan in the Government-General.

(4) The registration, administration and utilization of property seized concerns the Office of Administrators of Seized Property of the Government-General.

III.

(2) Notification of seizure can be made by poster or by advertisement in the press.

IV.

Effect of Seizure

(1) No seized property can be sold. No legal act in connection with the seized property is valid unless previous consent has been obtained from the Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property in the Government-General or from some authority appointed by the latter.

(2) All rights of third parties to and over property seized become null and void.

V.

Registration of Seized Property

In the case of real estate, a note of the property seized shall be recorded in the register of real estate. This shall

be done at the instance of the authority that has ordered the seizure or of the Administrator of Seized Property if one has been appointed.

VI.

Exemptions from Seizure

Are exempted from seizure all goods and chattels for the exclusive personal use of the person whose property is seized. This exoneration does not cover luxury articles nor anything incompatible with a modest standard of living.

VII.

The Governor-General may by decree order the compulsory registration of property liable to seizure.

VIII.

Seizure of Ownerless Property

All ownerless (*Herrenlos*) goods shall be seized by the delegate of the town area or country area where the goods are located, and placed at the disposal of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property in the Government-General. Seizure must be ordered in writing.

(2) The rights of third parties over property thus seized is suspended from the moment of seizure. Exceptions may be authorized, but only by the Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property in the Government-General.

X.

Rights of Administrators of Seized Property

(1) Administrators of Seized Property are authorized to perform any legal or other act in connection with the administration of the property seized. This authority is equivalent to and takes the place of the full powers of attorney required by law.

.....

(4) Administrators of Seized Property are bound to discharge their functions as honest business men. They are responsible to the authority that appoints them for all loss that may result from their failure so to act. Administrators of Seized Property shall furnish all information desired by higher authority. Unless otherwise instructed, they must present monthly reports.

(5) Administrators of Seized Property can at any time be dismissed.

(6) All costs of administration are paid out of the property seized.

XI.

Seizure by Military Authority

(1) Seizures already made or that may hereafter be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of the East or made in accordance with his instructions do not come within the scope of the present ordinance, as having been made in defense of the Reich or to increase its armament. Such seizures must however be notified to the Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property in the Government-General.

(2) The Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property is authorized to verify whether seizures made by the military authorities conform to the aims stated in para 1 above.

XII.

Seizure by the Armed S.S. and Police

(1) The Supreme Head of the S.S. and Police may in exceptional cases order the seizure of property for the purpose of increasing the combat strength of the S.S. formations and Police. Such seizures do not come within the scope of the present ordinance, but must be notified to the

Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property in the Government-General.

XIII.

Seizures by the Secret Police

Seizures effected by the secret police do not come within the scope of the present ordinance insofar as they concern the property of persons charged with punishable offenses. Such seizures must be notified to the Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property of the Government-General.

XIV.

The Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property shall be notified of all seizures ordered and effected before the coming into force of the present ordinance.

XV.

(1) Compensation may be granted to cover loss resulting from the application of the present ordinance, but to the exclusion of all legal remedy.

(2) The amount of such compensation shall be fixed by the Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property, who decides after hearing the authorities having ordered the seizure. His decision is final.

XVI.

(2) Persons in debt to a Jew whose property has been seized are discharged of their debt if they continue their payments to the sequestrated bank account of their Jewish creditor.

XVII.

(1) All persons guilty of any offense under the present ordinance or under the regulations attached thereto shall be

punished by imprisonment or fine to any amount or by one or the other penalty. In cases of exceptional gravity offenders shall be sentenced to detention in a fortified place.

(2) Offenders shall be tried by the Special Court.

XVIII.

(2) Are maintained in full force and effect:

(a) The Ordinance Governing the Seizure of Property of the former Polish State, dated December 14, 1939;

(b) The Ordinance Governing Mining Rights and Participations in the Government-General, dated December 14, 1939;

(c) The Ordinance Governing the Seizure and Delivery of Wireless Apparatus of December 15, 1939;

(d) The Ordinance Governing the Seizure of Works of Art in the Government-General of December 15, 1939;

(e) The Ordinance Governing the Seizure of all plant and equipment serving for the production of mineral oil in the Government-General, of January 23, 1940.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 23)

APPENDIX 53.

ORDINANCE OF MARCH 27, 1940, GOVERNING TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(Excerpt)

I.

(1) All sales of real estate and all mortgages thereon as well as the transfer of all rights to real estate or to mortgages are subject to official authorization.

(2) Sales at public auction are considered the equivalent

of sales by private treaty. This provision does not apply to special measures taken by the authorities.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 115)

APPENDIX 54.

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1940, CONCERNING THE PROPERTY OF THE FORMER POLISH STATE (Excerpt)

I.

Property seized under Article 1, para 1 of the Ordinance Governing the Seizure of the Property of the Former Polish State, dated November 15, 1939, becomes the property of the Government-General. The Government-General however does not take the place in law of the former Polish state.

II.

(1) Rights of third parties in the property above referred to are extinguished if their origin was prior to November 20, 1939.

(2) The question of principle and the amount of indemnity for the loss of such rights, in particular when the interested parties are foreigners, will be settled later.

Cracow.

APPENDIX 55.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE SALE OF MOVABLE PROPERTY

(Condensed from the original German text)

The *Kattowitzer Zeitung* of January 31, 1941, publishes the text of a decree by the *Regierungs-Praesident* of Katowice applicable to the areas of Bedzin, Olkusz, Chrzanow, Sosnowiec and part of the area of Bielsko.

Article 1 of this decree prohibits all sales of furniture or

domestic goods and chattels. All legal contracts concerning such goods, and the obligations they convey are to be null and void.

The only exceptions to this general prohibition are sales by retailers regularly engaged in trade in such articles.

Article 2 provides that furniture and domestic goods and chattels must not be moved from the place where they were at the time of the decree, the proprietor to be held responsible in case any such goods disappear.

Article 3 provides that the decree shall come into force on January 31, 1941.

Article 4 provides that any infractions of the decree shall be punished by a fine of 150 zlotys or six weeks' imprisonment.

APPENDIX 56.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 15, 1939, GOVERNING THE CONSTITUTION OF COMPANIES IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (Excerpt)

I.

Exemption may be granted from the obligation to comply with legal forms requiring a written document or registration of commercial contracts and, whenever it is in the public interest, an authorization will suffice and be of full legal force and effect for the constitution of companies, modification of contracts of association, the changing of managing directors or the cession of parts.

Exemptions and authorizations are by means of decrees issued by the Governor-General. Such decrees take effect from the date of their publication in the *Verordnungsblatt* of the Governor-General for occupied Polish territory.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 38)

APPENDIX 57.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, GOVERNING
THE DISTINCTIVE SIGNS TO BE USED ON RETAIL
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

Retail establishments whose owners are German shall display the distinctive sign of German shops. They are also authorized to display this distinctive sign in Polish.

II.

Retail establishments whose owners are Polish shall display the distinctive sign of Polish shops. They are also authorized to display this distinctive sign in German.

III.

Retail establishments whose owners are Jews shall be marked with the Star of David in such a way that this sign shall be clearly visible from the street. Jewish shops are not allowed to display the signs of any German firms.

IV.

(1) All infractions of this ordinance shall be punished by imprisonment.

(2) Offenders shall be tried by the Special Court.
Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 61)

APPENDIX 58.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 31, 1939, GOVERNING
THE ADMINISTRATION OF FORESTS AND GAME
IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(Excerpt)

I.

Under the powers conferred upon me by the Führer over forests and game, I appoint the Head of the Division of For-

ests and Game of the Governor-General's Administration to administer the forests and game in the Government-General.

IV.

All undertakings trading in wood or producing timber which are not under the immediate control of the state, are placed under the authority of the Head of the Division of Forests and Game of the Governor-General's Administration both as regards their organization and the fixing of prices.

VI.

All forestry associations and organizations concerned with the production or sale of timber hitherto in existence are dissolved by the present ordinance. Their property is seized for the benefit of the Governor-General.

Cracow.

(Vbl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 25)

APPENDIX 59.

REGULATIONS OF JANUARY 10, 1940, ATTACHED
TO THE ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 31, 1939,
GOVERNING FORESTS AND GAME IN THE
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

(1) Declaration must be made of all undertakings in the territory of the Government-General having to do with the handling of or trade in timber or wood, even if Administrators of Seized Property have already been appointed.

(2) The present provisions do not apply to the workshops of craftsmen.

II.

Declarations in writing must be presented before February 29, 1940, to the local heads of the Division of Forests at Cracow, Lublin, Radom and Warsaw.

III.

Declarations must contain full information as to

- (a) The nature of the undertaking;
- (b) The head office of the undertaking;
- (c) The owner of the undertaking;
- (d) Nationality and racial status of the owner;
- (e) Whether an Administrator of Seized Property has been appointed;
- (f) The average turnover in manufactured wood, with specification of all classes of wood produced;
- (g) Sources of timber supply;
- (h) Quantities and kinds of wood that can be handled in future by the undertaking.

IV.

Undertakings that do not present the prescribed declaration within the time stated may be excluded from the economic structure of the Reich.

V.

The present regulations enter into force on January 10, 1940.

Cracow. January 10, 1940.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, II, p. 60)

APPENDIX 59.

ORDINANCE OF APRIL 12, 1940, GOVERNING THE
FIXING OF PRICES IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(Excerpt)

VII.

The fixing of prices and indemnities in connection with the railroads of the East, the German Post Office and the general administration of monopolies in the Government-General shall be effected by special regulations to be issued by the Governor-General of Occupied Polish territories.

VIII.

Article 3 of the Ordinance Governing Forests and Game in the Government-General of October 31, 1939, (VBl. GG.BG. p. 25) is hereby amended as follows:

All forestry undertakings that are not administered directly by the state are placed under the Division of Forests and Game in the Governor-General's Administration. This division may in particular take any measure regarding the amount of timber to be cut, the methods of cutting and the destination of the cut timber.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. I, p. 131)

APPENDIX 60.

ORDINANCE OF JANUARY 24, 1940, GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PROPERTY SEIZED IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

(1) The Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture of the Governor-General's Administration is responsible for the administration by Administrators of Seized Property of all agricultural property seized or to be seized for the benefit of the Government-General.

(2) The Head of the Division of Food Supply and Agriculture and the Head of the Division of Forests and Game shall enjoy the rights of Administrators of Seized Property as defined by the Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property in the Government-General.

II.

In application of this ordinance, shall be considered as agricultural property *inter alia* all horticultural undertakings,

the cultivation of fruit trees as well as fisheries and all installations connected therewith.

Shall be considered as forestry undertakings the production and trade in seeds and grains, all undertakings for the processing of wood and resin, as well as all enterprises trading in timber or wood, including all cut wood in stock.

III.

There shall be created under the Division of Supply and Agriculture of the Governor-General's Administration, an office for the administration of real estate (*Liegenschaftsverwaltung*) entrusted with the administration of agricultural property.

(Vbl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 28)

APPENDIX 61.

ORDINANCE OF DECEMBER 14, 1939, GOVERNING MINING RIGHTS AND PARTICIPATIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

I.

The rights of exploitation of oil and natural gas in the territories of the Government-General are seized for the benefit of the Governor-General.

Cracow.

(Vbl.GG.BG. 1940, 1939, p. 235)

APPENDIX 62.

ORDINANCE OF JANUARY 13, 1940, GOVERNING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE EXTRACTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF MINERAL OIL IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

I.

All plant and equipment used for the sale and distribution of mineral oils and their by-products are seized for the

benefit of the Government-General in order to ensure the proper supply and distribution of mineral oil.

II.

Seizure is ordered of all

- (a) Stocks of mineral oil and distribution pumps;
- (b) All equipment for the transfer of mineral oil from tanks, etc., as well as the railway slidings used for the purpose;
- (c) Tank cars and all vehicles used for the carriage and distribution of mineral oil and its by products;
- (d) All iron or wood casks, all tin cans or other reservoirs of small dimension;
- (e) All offices and their equipment.

IV.

Seizure renders null and void all legal operations of any kind relating to the goods seized.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 21)

APPENDIX 63.

ORDER NO. 1 ISSUED ON FEBRUARY 18, 1940, BY
THE IRON AND STEEL OFFICE IN THE
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(*Excerpt*)

I.

Industrial iron and steel plants for smelting and rolling iron and steel in the Government-General may accept and execute orders only when accompanied by a written authority from the Iron and Steel Office in the Government-

General. In case an order should not be accompanied by such authorization the enterprise, before executing it must present it to the Iron and Steel Office with a view to obtaining the necessary authorization. Such authorization is not necessary for small orders that do not exceed 100 kilogs of rolled goods or 50 kilogs of smelted goods per month.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, II, p. 108)

APPENDIX 64.

ORDINANCE OF AUGUST 1, 1940, GOVERNING
GOLD AND VALUABLE METALS, PRECIOUS
STONE SAND PEARLS AND ARTICLES
MANUFACTURED THEREFROM
(*Excerpt*)

III.

(1) All physical and moral entities as well as all companies whatsoever having their domicile, their head office or their principal residence in the Government-General are obliged to make declaration to the delegates of the town area or rural area to which they belong, of all assets they have abroad including all articles enumerated in Article 1 above, within 14 days of the coming into force of this ordinance.

(2) Whenever the Head of the Division of Economic Affairs of the Governor-General's Administration shall so request, these assets must be handed over to the Government-General.

(3) Provisions of paras. 1 and 2 above do not apply to Germans of the Reich.

APPENDIX 65.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, GOVERNING SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (Excerpt)

I.

I hereby appoint the Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture of the Governor-General's Administration to administer and organize supply and agriculture in the Government-General.

II.

All agricultural associations in the Government-General are placed under the authority and supervision of the Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture in the Governor-General's Administration. He may have them administered by commissioners who will replace their legal boards, he may order their merger or dissolution, or take any measures in relation to their activities and to the collection of subscriptions.

IV.

All societies, cooperatives or other organizations and undertakings for supply and agriculture are placed under the authority and supervision of the Head of the Service of Supply and Agriculture of the Governor-General's Administration. He may have them administered by commissioners who will replace their boards, he may order their merger or dissolution, or take any measures in relation to their activities or for the preservation of their assets, subject to the final decision of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property of the Government-General.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 63)

ORDINANCE OF JANUARY 15, 1940, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

(1) Whosoever disobeys the Ordinance Governing the Organization of Supply and Agriculture in the Government-General, dated November 23, 1939, or orders made in regard to the application thereof or instructions given by the Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture in the Governor-General's Administration or whosoever attempts to escape their application, shall be punished by imprisonment and fine to any amount or by one or the other penalty.

(2) The confiscation of articles in connection with which the offense was committed may be ordered even when they are not the property of the offender. Confiscation alone can be ordered, even without prosecution or sentence, in the case of any offense covered by the present ordinance.

(3) Prosecutions can only be undertaken by authority of the Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture of the Governor-General's Administration.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 8)

REGULATIONS OF JANUARY 20, 1940, FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, GOVERNING SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL.

(Excerpt)

I.

(1) With a view to the control of trade in foodstuffs and agricultural produce, a Central Office is created for trade in foodstuffs and agricultural produce with head-

quarters at Cracow, under the supervision of the Governor-General.

(2) The Central Office will collaborate in the control and direction of the trade in foodstuffs and agricultural produce.

VI.

The Central Office may itself operate agricultural undertakings and acquire participations therein.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, II, p. 21)

APPENDIX 66.

CIRCULAR NO. 1 OF JANUARY 15, 1940, IN APPLICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(*Excerpt*)

II.

(1) The Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture of the Governor-General's Administration may have inspections made by his agents of business houses, agricultural undertakings and stocks, demand exact information on business and industrial conditions and inspect all accounts and documents.

III.

(1) The Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture in the Governor-General's Administration may order the temporary or final closing down of any of the above undertakings, when economic necessity no longer justifies the continuation of the enterprise.

(2) The creation or transfer of any undertaking, or the reopening of any enterprise that has been closed down, are

subject to authorization by the Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture.

IV.

(1) The Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture may:

(a) Declare to be the property of the Government-General, any manufactured produce, or any products stocked or shipped in violation of these regulations.

(b) Order the temporary or final closing down of any undertaking whose owners or managers adopt an attitude hostile to these regulations.

V.

Damages that may be sustained through the application of the present circular cannot be recovered by legal action.
(VBI.GG.BG. 1940, p. 9)

CIRCULAR NO. 2 OF JANUARY 19, 1940, IN APPLICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 25, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(This circular fixes maximum prices for foodstuffs in the various districts of the Government-General of Poland. Chapter II fixes the prices of cereals; Chapter III, the prices of potatoes; Chapter IV, the prices of meat; Chapter V, the prices of butter and eggs.)

XXXI.

The Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture may
(a) Declare to be the property of the Government-General any goods or produce distributed in violation of the regulations.

(b) Order the temporary or definite closing down of any undertaking the owners or managers of which adopt an attitude hostile to these regulations.

(Vbl.GG.BG. II, p. 10)

CIRCULAR NO. 3 OF JANUARY 20, 1940, IN APPLICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

Concerning the Creation of a Central Office of Agriculture

I.

(1) A Central Office of Agriculture is created and charged with regulating the distribution of foodstuffs and agricultural produce. Its headquarters are at Cracow, and it is placed under the supervision of the Governor-General.

(2) The Central Office of Agriculture will collaborate, in accordance with the instructions of the Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture of the Governor-General's Administration, in the control and direction of the trade in and distribution of foodstuffs and agricultural produce. It will in particular:

(a) Ensure a regular and sufficient supply of foodstuffs to the Government-General by means of a proper distribution between consuming territories and producing territories;

(b) Distribute goods to the undertakings engaged in manufacture, transformation or distribution;

(c) Accumulate necessary stocks in warehouses and elsewhere;

(d) Furnish supplies to the Army, the S.S., the Police, the Customs, the Reich labor offices and the Governor-General's Administration.

(NOTE: This article enumerates all the goods to which the control of the Central Office extends: cereals, potatoes, sugar, foodstuffs, horticulture, wines, beer, livestock, dairy produce and cheese, eggs and poultry, fish, etc.)

III.

(1) All foodstuffs or agricultural produce emanating from the Government-General or imported from the Reich or from abroad or from any country under a different customs regime, must be offered for sale to the Central Office of Agriculture before being placed on sale, sold or distributed in any manner whatsoever. The same shall apply to all goods of like nature processed or transformed in any way within the Government-General. The Central Office of Agriculture may decide that certain classes of goods as above defined, their distribution within certain limits of quantity, or certain classes of distribution of such goods, are exempt from the restrictions imposed by the present circular.

IV.

The Central Office of Agriculture may acquire goods and produce offered to it under Article III, but is not obliged so to do. If it refuses to take possession, the goods and produce may be sold, transferred, transformed or prepared for sale, subject to special conditions. The Central Office will deliver certificates to the above effect.

V.

(1) The Central Office of Agriculture gives a reasonable indemnity for the goods and produce of which it takes possession. If the party concerned so desires the Central Office will deliver specified goods or agricultural machinery in lieu of money.

(2) In cases of dispute about the amount of the indem-

nity the matter is submitted to arbitration, to the exclusion of Courts of Law, the arbitral award is final.

(3) The Court of Arbitration consists of a president and two assessors, appointed by the Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture in the Governor-General's Administration. This high official sets up the Court of Arbitration and regulates its procedure.

XVIII.

(1) Receipts left over from operations effected by the Central Office of Agriculture with the Reich and foreign countries, shall be paid into the funds of the Government-General.

(2) The Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture in consultation with the Head of the Division of Finance of the Governor-General's Administration decides to what use the amounts thus paid in are to be put.

XIX.

On the dissolution of the Central Office of Agriculture all its assets shall be transferred to the Government-General. The Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture shall regulate such dissolution.

XX.

Regulations made by the Central Office of Agriculture shall be enforced if necessary by armed forces.

XXI.

Damages resulting from the application of the present circular cannot be recovered by legal action.

(Vbl.GG.BG. II, p. 21)

CIRCULAR NO. 4 OF JANUARY 21, 1940, IN APPLI-
CATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER
23, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION
OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN
THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(Excerpt)

Concerning Cereals and Fodder

(NOTE: Article I of this circular enumerates the cereals and fodder to which it applies: wheat, oats, barley, hops, corn, hay, straw, all animal foodstuffs, cakes, all undertakings for the preparation or transformation of foodstuffs for animals.)

II.

(1) Agricultural undertakings producing articles mentioned in Article 1 are obliged on demand to deliver cereals of all kinds to ensure the food supply.

(2) The Division of Supply and Agriculture decides as regards each category of cereals, the amounts to be delivered by each district and the disposition to be made thereof. The Division of Supply and Agriculture also decides in what manner the amounts to be delivered shall be divided among the various agricultural undertakings of the district, the amounts to be delivered by each undertaking and the method of delivery.

Damages resulting from the application of the present circular cannot be recovered by legal action.

(Vbl.GG.BG. II, p. 26)

CIRCULAR NO. 5 OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, IN APPLICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 25, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(Excerpt)

Concerning the Raising and Sale of Livestock

VI.

(1) Undertakings engaged in raising livestock . . . must on demand deliver up any livestock suitable for slaughter in their possession, so as to ensure the food supply.

(2) The Division of Supply and Agriculture in the Governor-General's Administration decides as regards each category of butchers' meat, the total amounts to be delivered by each district and the disposition to be made thereof. The district branch of the Division of Supply and Agriculture decides in what manner the amounts to be delivered shall be divided among the various undertakings, and gives instructions for the assembling and delivery of the livestock. Such instructions must be approved by the Division of Supply and Agriculture in the Governor-General's Administration.

Cracow.

(Vbl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 37)

CIRCULAR NO. 6 OF JANUARY 21, 1940, IN APPLICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

Concerning Dairy Produce and Fats

II.

(1) Such undertakings are obliged to deliver up on demand all oil bearing seeds and dairy produce in their possession, so as to ensure the food supply.

V.

Damages resulting from the application of the present circular cannot be recovered by legal action.

VII.

The Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture of the Governor-General's Administration may

(1) Declare to be the property of the Government-General all produce manufactured or distributed in violation of the regulations.

(2) Declare the temporary or final closing down of all undertakings the owners or managers of which adopt an attitude hostile to the regulations.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, p. 40)

CIRCULAR NO. 7 OF JANUARY 22, 1940, IN APPLI-
CATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23,
1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF
SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(Excerpt)

I.

(1) Within the Division of Supply and Agriculture of the Governor-General's Administration, there is created an Agricultural Office of the Government-General.

III.

The Agricultural Office of the Government-General, and the services dependant thereon, may:

(1) Take as regards the owner or possessor of any agricultural undertaking, any measures that may appear necessary to ensure the development of the undertaking, the intensification of production, the food supply or economic prosperity of the Government-General;

(2) Order the keeping of accounts by the various undertakings and the methods of accounting;

(3) Fix for each undertaking the monthly amount in cash or kind that it must be prepared to deliver, without however fixing an amount in excess of the capacity of payment of the undertaking;

(4) Apply any amounts in excess of the above to the development of the undertaking and the increase of its production;

(5) Require the Head of the Office of Administrators of Seized Property of the Government-General to seize all undertakings that are not solvent;

(6) Demand the instant dismissal of all owners or possessors of undertakings, directors, managers or workers who are incompetent or incapable or unreliable, and replace them by others.

IV.

(1) The expenses of control and administration to be borne by the undertakings concerned jointly, the Agricultural Office to levy contributions in accordance with the instructions of the Division of Finance of the Governor-General's Administration.

V.

(2) All expenses incurred up to the present time in connection with the agricultural organization of the Government-General to be a charge upon the undertakings concerned. Settlement to be made in accordance with the instructions of the Division of Finance in the Governor-General's Administration through the Agricultural Office.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, II, p. 42)

CIRCULAR NO. 8 OF FEBRUARY 6, 1940, IN AP-
PLICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEM-
BER 23, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGAN-
IZATION OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE
IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(Excerpt)

Concerning Trade in Poultry and Eggs

III.

Collection services must deliver all eggs bought by them to the grading offices in accordance with instructions issued by the Division of Supply and Agriculture. They must take special care to obtain beforehand the necessary means of packing and transport.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, II, p. 85)

CIRCULAR NO. 9 OF FEBRUARY 12, 1940, IN APPLI-
CATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER
23, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION
OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN
THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(Excerpt)

*Concerning the Fixing of Prices for
Agricultural Produce*

(NOTE: This circular is divided into five sections.

In the first section wholesale and retail prices are fixed for butchers' meat: beef, pork, veal and mutton.

The second section fixes prices of eggs to be paid to producers and by consumers.

The third section fixes the retail prices of sugar.

The fourth section fixes the prices of oil bearing seeds.

The fifth section deals with penalties.)

XIX.

The Head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture in the Governor-General's Administration may

(1) Declare to be the property of the Government-General any goods distributed in violation of the regulations;

(2) Order the temporary or definitive closing down of all undertakings the owners or possessors of which adopt an attitude hostile to the regulations.

Cracow.

(BVL.GG.BG. 1939, II, p. 89)

CIRCULAR NO. 10 OF MARCH 6, 1940, IN APPLICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(Excerpt)

I.

(1) A Central Seed Office is created to ensure the proper distribution of seed in the Government-General. This office shall have its headquarters in Cracow and is placed under the head of the Division of Supply and Agriculture in the Governor-General's Administration.

II.

Should an excess of receipts exist when the accounts are balanced, the board of administration shall decide to what use it is to be put. It decides for what purpose and in what measure such excess receipts shall be used.

XI.

Orders of the Central Seed Office shall be enforced when necessary by armed force.

XII.

Damages resulting from the application of the present circular cannot be recovered by legal action.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, II, p. 163)

CIRCULAR NO. 11 OF MARCH 6, 1940, IN APPLICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(*Excerpt*)

Concerning Water Supply

II.

(2) The Polish water boards in the Government-General constitute autonomous organization placed under the direct orders of inspectors of the German water authorities.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, II, p. 166)

APPENDIX 67.

ORDINANCE OF DECEMBER 15, 1939, GOVERNING THE CREATION OF A BANK OF ISSUE IN POLAND
(*Excerpt*)

I.

(1) In order to maintain the movement of funds, payments and credit in Polish Occupied Territories, there is created a Bank of Issue in Poland.

(2) The Bank of Issue constitutes a moral entity with its headquarters at Cracow.

(3) The Bank of Issue is authorized to establish branches in the territory of the Government-General.

II.

(1) The management of the Bank of Issue is entrusted to a president and to one or two deputies. In case of need other deputies may be appointed.

(2) The president and his deputies are appointed by the Governor-General.

(3) The president and his deputies may be dismissed without notice.

III.

(1) The Governor-General of occupied Polish territories appoints and dismisses the general manager of the Bank of Issue who is placed directly under his authority. The Governor-General must be kept informed of all the operations of the Bank of Issue. At the end of each year a statement of the note issue and of the coverage must be presented to him.

(2) All important matters must be referred by the president and his deputies to the general manager of the Bank of Issue. This applies especially to the granting of credit and to the fixing of the discount rate.

(3) The necessary staff and premises must be placed at the disposal of the general manager of the Bank of Issue free of charge.

IV.

(1) A Board of Directors may be appointed to act as a consultative committee of the president of the Bank of Issue. At the end of each year a report on the activities of the Bank of Issue for the past financial year shall be presented to the Board of Directors.

(2) Members of the Board of Directors are appointed and dismissed by the Governor-General.

V.

(1) The management of the branches of the Bank of Issue is entrusted, in accordance with the instructions of the president, to managers assisted by the necessary number of assistants.

(2) The managers of branches and their assistants are appointed by the president by and with the consent of the Director General of the Bank of Issue.

VI.

(1) Any declaration made by the president and one of his deputies, or by two of his deputies, is binding upon the Bank of Issue.

(2) The president of the Bank of Issue appoints special attorneys for the current commercial transactions of the bank.

VII.

Lawsuits against the Bank of Issue can only be brought before a German court within the jurisdiction of which are the headquarters of the bank.

2. Banking Operations

VIII.

The Bank of Issue is authorized to effect the following operations:

(1) Discount bills and checks signed by three or at least two endorsers. Bills must be payable within six months of their discount;

(2) Make interest bearing loans on adequate security, for a period not exceeding six months;

(3) Accept non-interest bearing deposits;

(4) Effect all banking operations, in particular collect bills;

(5) Accept on deposit articles of value, stocks and bonds in particular.

3. Issue and Coverage of Bank Notes

XIII.

The bank is authorized to issue bank notes in zloty values. These bank notes constitute the sole legal currency in occupied Polish territory.

XVI.

(1) Coverage of the bank notes issued and placed in circulation by the Bank is assured by

- (a) Profits from loan and discount operations;
- (b) The monetary reserves of the *Deutsche Reichsbank* or the *Deutsche Verrechnungskasse*;

(c) In addition as coverage there is instituted a first mortgage up to three thousand million zlotys on all real estate situated in occupied Polish territory. This mortgage takes precedence of all existing mortgages, and fiscal and other claims. It does not have to appear in the register of real estate or of mortgages.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 238)

A P P E N D I X 68.

(A) AN ORDINANCE, dated January 10, 1940, governing the withdrawal from circulation of 500 zloty and 100 zloty bank notes of the Bank of Poland in the Government-General.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940)

(B) AN ORDINANCE, dated January 29, 1940, governing the withdrawal from circulation of stamped 100 zloty bank notes of the Bank of Poland.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940)

(C) A NOTICE OF THE BANK OF ISSUE, dated November 4, 1940, concerning the issue of new 500 zloty bank notes.

(Vbl.GG.BG. II, 1940, p. 559)

APPENDIX 69.

ORDINANCE OF APRIL 8, 1940, GOVERNING THE OFFICE OF BANKING CONTROL (Excerpt)

I.

With a view to the unification of control over credit establishments, there is created in the Division of Economic Affairs of the Governor-General's Administration an Office of Banking Control with headquarters at Cracow. It will be under the Director General of the Bank of Issue in Poland.

II.

All banking establishments and savings institutions whether local or foreign having offices in the territory of the Government-General are subject to control.¹

The costs of banking control including the fees of the controllers are to be met by the establishments subject to control.

¹ The Head of the Office of Banking Control has authority among other things to

(a) Revise the accounting of the establishments under his control and order changes in the amount of cash in hand, stocks and bonds, bills discounted etc. No important banking operation can be effected without the controllers' permission.

(b) Forbid the management of undertakings or special operations, in particular the management of private fortunes.

(c) Dispose of, deposit or transfer assets owned by establishments under his control, whether in the territory of the Government-General or abroad.

APPENDIX 70.

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1940, CANCELLING EXEMPTIONS FROM REAL ESTATE AND OTHER TAXES (Excerpt)

I.

All exemptions from real estate taxes and local or communal rates granted in favor of new buildings by the law of September 22, 1922, (Law Journal of the Republic of Poland, No. 88, p. 786) by the decree of the president of the former Republic of Poland of September 12, 1930, (ibid. No. 64, p. 508) and by the law of April 9, 1938, (ibid. No. 26, p. 224) shall cease as from January 1, 1940.

APPENDIX 71.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 17, 1939, GOVERNING TAXATION AND FISCAL ADMINISTRATION (Excerpt)

I.

(2) The provisions of Polish laws on fiscal administration may be modified by the Head of the Division of Finance of the Governor-General's Administration.

II.

Control of taxation is exercised by German inspectors of finance.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, I, p. 60)

APPENDIX 72.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, CANCELLING FISCAL IMMUNITY AND FISCAL FAVORS GRANTED BY POLISH LAW TO JEWISH INSTITUTIONS (Excerpt)

I.

Immunity from taxation and other fiscal favors granted heretofore by Polish laws (Art. 5, para. 6 of the law of

April 25, 1938, Law Journal of the Republic of Poland, No. 3, p. 14) to Jewish religious communities, Jewish institutions, Jewish foundations, and Jewish associations are cancelled.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, I, p. 60)

APPENDIX 73.

ORDINANCE OF FEBRUARY 14, 1940, GOVERNING INDUSTRIAL TAXATION (Excerpt)

III.

Industrial taxation based on the schedule contained in Annex I, Article 7 of the Polish Law of April 25, 1938, (Law Journal of the Republic of Poland, 1938, No. 14, p. 263) is increased 200%.

V.

Polish provisions granting the right of appeal shall not be applied.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 51)

APPENDIX 74.

ORDINANCE OF FEBRUARY 22, 1940, GOVERNING CHANGES IN THE INCOME TAX LEVIED UNDER POLISH LAW (Excerpt)

I.

The schedule contained in Article 23 of the Polish law on the taxation of incomes of December 14, 1936, (Law Journal of the Republic of Poland, 1936, No. 2, p. 2) is replaced by the following schedule:

VII.

The present ordinance shall come into force with retro-active effect as from January 1, 1940, with the exception of Articles IV and V which shall come into force on April 1, 1940.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 73)

APPENDIX 75.

ORDINANCE OF MARCH 16, 1940, RAISING TAXATION ON REAL ESTATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1940 (Excerpt)

I.

Polish taxes on real estate for the fiscal year 1940 are increased 50%.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 109)

APPENDIX 76.

ORDINANCE OF JUNE 27, 1940, IMPOSING PER CAPITA TAXATION (Excerpt)

I.

Communes or communes that have been agglomerated have the right to levy a per capita tax on each inhabitant and are obliged to do so, in accordance with the provisions of the present ordinance.

The amount of the per capita tax shall be the amount of the basic contribution of the commune divided by the number of inhabitants.

Cracow.

APPENDIX 77.

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1940, INCREASING LEGAL COSTS IN CONNECTION WITH SUMMONSES AND EXECUTIONS (Excerpt)

I.

The cost of summonses and executions as laid down in Articles 13 and 57 of the Decree of the former Polish Council of Ministers of June 25, 1932, (Law Journal of the Republic of Poland, No. 62, p. 580) as amended by the Decree of the Former Polish Council of Ministers of May 15, 1937, (Law Journal of the Republic of Poland, No. 43, p. 340) are increased 100%.

APPENDIX 78.

NOTICE OF OCTOBER 24, 1940, CONCERNING THE CREATION OF A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY TO OPERATE THE GAMBLING MONOPOLY

Under Article 3, para. 1 of the Ordinance on Gambling (*Glückspielmonopolordnung*) of August 31, 1940, (VBl. GGP. I, p. 253) there has been created the Casino G.m.b. H. at Cracow.

This company has the exclusive right to operate the gambling monopoly in the territory of the Government-General, and in particular to establish and operate gambling establishments and automatic gambling devices.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
THE GAMBLING MONOPOLY.

(Signed) Dr. Senkowsky

5. Labor

APPENDIX 79.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 31, 1939, GOVERNING CONDITIONS OF LABOR AND THE PROTECTION OF LABOR IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

I.

Provision heretofore existing governing conditions of labor and the protection of labor shall remain in force in so far as they are not modified by the present ordinance.

II.

Collective contracts in force on August 31, 1939, with employees and workers shall remain in force for the time being and are binding upon all parties concerned. Any change in wage scales or salaries and any change in conditions of labor are prohibited unless they have received the approval in writing of the District Commander. Any changes made prior to the coming into force of the present ordinance must be cancelled if they have not already received approval in writing.

III.

The District Commander may regulate by circular conditions of labor in each area or group of areas.

VIII.

The Head of the Division of Labor in the Governor-General's Administration may promulgate whatever regulations are necessary to complete or apply the present ordinance.

Warsaw.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 13)

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 26, 1939, GOVERNING
COMPULSORY LABOR BY THE POLISH POPULATION
OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(Excerpt)

I.

(1) All inhabitants of the Government-General of Polish nationality from 18 to 60 years of age are subject, from the publication of the present ordinance to compulsory labor in the public interest.

(2) As regards the Jews a special ordinance will be published.

III.

(3) Work of public interest shall include all work on farms, the construction and upkeep of public buildings, the making of roads, of waterways and railways, the regulation of rivers, and all work connected with the improvement of agriculture.

IV.

(1) Wages of persons subject to compulsory labor shall be fixed according to an equitable scale.

(2) As far as possible compulsory workers and their families shall enjoy special protection.

V.

Regulations for the application of the present ordinance shall be published by the Head of the Division of Labor in the Governor-General's Administration.

Warsaw.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 6)

CIRCULAR NO. 1 OF OCTOBER 31, 1939, IN APPLICATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 26, 1939, GOVERNING COMPULSORY LABOR BY THE POLISH POPULATION IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

- (1) Is obliged to work, whosoever is able to work.

II.

- (2) The District Commander concerned or in his absence the Head of the District labor office shall determine the conditions of labor as well as the wage rate.

V.

- (1) Whosoever fails to perform his duty to work, or who leaves his work contrary to his duty, or refuses to work or shows ill will in the execution of his work, shall be punished by imprisonment or fine to any amount or to one or the other of these penalties.

Lodz.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 14)

ORDINANCE OF DECEMBER 14, 1939, GOVERNING COMPULSORY LABOR BY THE POLISH POPULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(Excerpt)

I.

District Commanders are authorized to extend compulsory labor of the Polish population in the Government-General to youths from 14 to 18 years of age. These youths will be employed on work in keeping with their age.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 224)

APPENDIX 81.

ORDINANCE OF FEBRUARY 23, 1940, GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF LABOR (Excerpt)

I.

Labor Offices shall exercise in their districts, when not otherwise ordered, the powers and attributions that were conferred upon the former labor inspectors of Polish districts by the ordinance of the former President of the Republic of Poland governing the control of labor, dated July 14, 1927, (Law Journal of the Republic of Poland, No. 67, p. 590) and by other Polish laws on the protection of labor.

II.

The powers and attributions of the former District Inspectors of Polish labor and of other bodies in the former voievodies under the ordinance of the former President of the Republic of Poland governing the control of labor of July 14, 1927, and other Polish laws on the protection of labor shall be exercised by the Division of Labor of the District Commander's Administration.

III.

The Division of Labor of the Governor-General's Administration exercises, except for the power to issue ordinances, all the powers and attributions conferred upon the former Polish Minister of Labor and Social Welfare and other bodies attached to this Ministry under the Ordinance Governing Control of Labor of the former President of the Republic of Poland, dated July 14, 1927, and other Polish laws on the protection of labor.

(2) The powers and attributions conferred upon the former Inspector General of Polish labor under the Ordinance Governing the Control of Labor by the former President of

the Republic of Poland on July 24, 1927, and other Polish laws for the protection of labor are vested in the head of the section of labor control in the Division of Labor of the Governor-General's Administration.

IV.

Police authorities must lend their assistance to officials in control of labor, whenever requested so to do.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, p. 82)

APPENDIX 82.

ORDINANCE OF APRIL 23, 1940, GOVERNING
THE PROTECTION OF PATENTS

(*Excerpt*)

I.

(2) The Head of the Division of Justice in the Governor-General's Administration shall supervise the patent office at Warsaw, and represent it in all matters. He will appoint for this purpose a permanent representative who shall reside in Warsaw.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1, p. 158)

APPENDIX 83.

OFFICIAL OF FEBRUARY 7, 1941, WAGE SCALE
FOR FOREST WORKERS OF BOTH SEXES

(*Excerpt*)

I.

The present wage scale is applicable to forest workers of both sexes in all forestry undertakings in the Government-General whether belonging to the state, to local authorities or to private individuals.

This wage scale does not apply to Germans sent from the Reich or to Germans from the Reich recently engaged.

(*Amtlicher Anzeiger für das General Gouvernement*, page 169.)

6. Special German Measures Against Polish Nationals of Jewish Origin or Religion

APPENDIX 84.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 26, 1939, GOVERNING COMPULSORY LABOR OF THE JEWISH POPULA- TION IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (*Excerpt*)

I.

All Jews inhabiting the Government-General are subject, from the publication of the present ordinance, to compulsory labor. For this purpose the Jews will be incorporated into special labor battalions for compulsory labor.

II.

Regulations for the application of the present ordinance shall be promulgated by the Head of the S.S. (*Schutzstaffel*) and Police. East of the Vistula he may define the region in which this ordinance will not be applied.

REGULATION NO. 1 OF DECEMBER 11, 1939, SUP- PLEMENTARY TO THE ORDINANCE OF OCTO- BER 26, 1939, GOVERNING COMPULSORY LABOR OF THE JEWISH POPULATION IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

On and after January 1, 1940, no Jew living in the Government-General may change his residence or place of abode outside of the commune in which he lives, without

special permission of the German authorities. Likewise Jews are forbidden to lead a wandering life by leaving their ordinary residence or place of abode.

II.

All Jewish immigrants or Jews residing in the Government-General, immediately they have obtained lodgings or at latest 24 hours after entering the territory of the Government-General must inform the Burgomaster as well as the Jewish community. The latter must keep a register of all changes of residence to be presented every Monday to the Burgomaster.

III.

All Jews coming within the provisions of Article II are subject as soon as they have found lodgings to the restrictions laid down in Article I.

IV.

All Jews residing in the Government-General are forbidden to leave their houses or to appear on the roads, streets and public places between the hours of 9 P.M. and 5 A.M. without written permission from the German authorities.

V.

Jews who have committed infractions of Articles I to IV will immediately be put to prolonged and severe compulsory labor.

Cracow.

SUPREME HEAD OF THE S.S. & POLICE
OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(Signed) Kruger

S.S. Obergruppenführer

(Vbl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 231)

REGULATION NO. 2 OF DECEMBER 12, 1939, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 26, 1939, GOVERNING COMPULSORY LABOR OF THE JEWISH POPULATION IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(*Excerpt*)

I.

All Jewish inhabitants of the Government-General from 14 to 60 years of age are in principle subject to compulsory labor. The duration of such compulsory labor is expected to be two years, but it may be prolonged if the pedagogical objects of such compulsory labor have not been attained.

II.

Jews subject to compulsory labor will be employed in accordance with their capacities and their trades, and placed in labor camps. Those unable to work will be employed in accordance with their physical ability.

III.

The obligation to work is applied in the first instance to all male Jews from 12 to 60 years of age. All will be summoned by a public appeal from the Burgomaster. They must present themselves to their Jewish community to be entered on the register of labor recruits.

IV.

Labor orders will be issued after a special roll call by the German authorities.

V.

Jews registered for compulsory labor and duly summoned must present themselves at the place and hour stated. They must bring with them food for two days and two clean

blankets. Craftsmen and in particular owners of workshops must bring with them all the tools of their trade.

VI.

Jews subject to compulsory labor are strictly forbidden to sell, pledge or otherwise dispossess themselves in any way of the tools of their trade or machines necessary to their work, unless authority so to do has been given to them in writing by the German authorities. The receiving of tools or machines is likewise forbidden.

VII.

Ten years imprisonment will be inflicted on

- (1) Any Jew subject to compulsory labor who
 - (a) does not present himself within the prescribed time for registration;
 - (b) furnishes false or untrue information about himself;
 - (c) simulates an incapacity to work or a lesser capacity than he possesses;
 - (d) does not bring with him the tools of his trade or has dispossessed himself of them as above forbidden;
 - (e) after being summoned fails to present himself or attempts in any other way to evade compulsory labor.
- (2) Any member of the Jewish community who
 - (a) has not effected within the prescribed time the registration of the Jews;
 - (b) has lent assistance to another Jew to enable him entirely or partially to evade compulsory labor.
- (3) Any person who
 - (a) Opposes or hampers the execution of compul-

sory labor, incites to opposition against the present regulations, or acts in any way to mislead the authorities;

(b) Acquires without authority from the German authorities any tools or machines necessary to work.

(2) In addition to the penalty of imprisonment, the confiscation of the offender's entire fortune may be ordered in the case of a Jew.

(3) Sentences will be passed by the Special Court.

VIII.

The present regulations shall be brought to the notice of all Jews by the councils of Jewish communities, on instructions from the Burgomaster.

Cracow.

THE SUPREME HEAD OF
THE S.S. AND POLICE

(Signed) Kruger

S.S. Obergruppenführer

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 246)

APPENDIX 85.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1939, PRESCRIBING DISTINCTIVE SIGNS FOR JEWS AND JEWESSES IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

(Excerpt)

I.

On and after December 1, 1939, all Jews and Jewesses living in the territory of the Government-General and who are ten years of age or more, must wear on the right sleeve of their clothes, overcoats or mantles, a white armlet not less than 10 centimetres (4 inches) in width, bearing as a distinctive sign the Star of David.

Jews and Jewesses must provide themselves with such armlets with the prescribed distinctive sign.

III.

(1) Infractions of the present ordinance will be punished by imprisonment or fine to any amount, or by one or the other penalty.

(2) Sentences shall be passed by the Special Court.
Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 61)

APPENDIX 86.

ORDINANCE OF JANUARY 24, 1939, GOVERNING THE DECLARATION OF THE FORTUNES OF ALL JEWS LIVING IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (Excerpt)

I.

Declaration must be made of the entire fortune of the Jews. Its value will be established as of the day when the present ordinance comes into force.

II.

(1) Shall be considered as fortune of the Jews

(a) The fortunes of the Jews who on January 1, 1939, were of Polish nationality or who have acquired such nationality after that date, as well as the fortunes of all Jews of undefined nationality, and in this case the spouse of a Jew shall be treated as a Jew;

(b) The fortunes of all limited liability companies and of all sleeping partnerships, in which more than half the members are Jews;

(c) The fortunes of all stock companies 25% of whose stock was, on January 1, 1939, in the hands of the Jews;

(d) The fortunes of joint stock companies having had

a Jew on their board of directors on or after January 1, 1939, or having been subject in any other way to Jewish influence.

(2) Fortune includes all real estate and movable property whatsoever, all claims, investments, vested rights and profits accrued.

IV.

All fortunes that have not been declared within the prescribed time shall be considered as having no owner and shall be confiscated when the time for declaration has expired.

Cracow.

(Vbl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 31)

APPENDIX 87.

ORDINANCE OF JANUARY 26, 1940, GOVERNING THE USE OF RAILROADS BY JEWS IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL (Excerpt)

I.

(1) The use of railroads is forbidden to Jews until further notice.

(2) This provision does not apply to journeys authorized in writing by the Governor-General, his administration or by District Commanders.

II.

(1) Whosoever disobeys the present ordinance shall be punished by prison or fine to any amount, or by one or the other penalty.

(2) The Special Court (*Sondergerichte*) shall have jurisdiction over offenses against this ordinance.

Cracow.

(Vbl.GG.BG. 1940, I, p. 45)

APPENDIX 88.

ORDINANCE OF JULY 24, 1940, DEFINING THE MEANING OF THE TERM "JEW" IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL

I.

When used in legislative and administrative enactments the term "Jew" shall be held to include:

(1) Whosoever is a Jew according to the terms of Reich legislation, or is considered as such.

(2) Whosoever, being a former Polish national or without nationality, is a Jew according to the terms of Article II of the present ordinance, or is considered as such.

II.

(1) Is a Jew whosoever is descended from at least three grandparents of Jewish race.

(2) Is considered a Jew whosoever is descended from two grandparents of Jewish race when

(a) he belonged to the Jewish religious community or had been admitted to it prior to September 1, 1939;

(b) married to a Jewess or vice versa at the time the present ordinance entered into force, or who since that date has contracted marriage with a Jew or Jewess;

(c) when born to a Jew as defined in para. 1 of the present article, out of wedlock, after May 31, 1941.

(3) Is considered a Jew any grandfather who belonged to a Jewish religious community.

III.

When used in legislative and administrative enactments the term "crossed Jew" (*Judischer Mischling*) shall be held to include:

(1) Whosoever is a "crossed Jew" according to the terms of Reich legislation.

(2) Whosoever, being a former Polish national or without nationality, is descended from two grandparents of Jewish race, but is not a Jew within the meaning of Article II, para. 2 of the present ordinance.

The provisions of Article II, para. 3 are likewise applicable.

IV.

Are considered as Jewish

(1) All undertakings the owner of which is a Jew within the meaning of Article I.

(2) All undertakings belonging to associations of persons one or more of whom is a Jew.

(3) All undertakings belonging to legal or moral entities when

(a) one or more of the legal representatives of the entity or one or more of the members of the board of directors are Jews;

(b) Jews have a preponderance of interest either by their share of capital or their voting capacity. A preponderating interest shall be held to exist when more than 25% of the capital belongs to Jews or when Jews have half the voting capacity.

(4) All undertakings that are in fact under the dominating influence of Jews.

(5) Provisions of Article I to IV extend to all associations, foundations, establishments and other undertakings even when not run for profit.

V.

Legislative and Administrative enactments apply to "crossed Jews" only when so expressly stated.

VI.

This Ordinance enters into force on August 1, 1940.
Cracow.

APPENDIX 89.

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 19, 1940, GOVERNING
THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE HELP
IN JEWISH ESTABLISHMENTS
(Excerpt)

I.

Non-Jewish females shall not be employed in Jewish establishments or houses as employees or servants without the written authority of the Labor Office of the locality.

7. Miscellaneous Questions

APPENDIX 90.

ORDINANCE OF NOVEMBER 28, 1939, GOVERNING
THE WEARING OF UNIFORMS IN THE
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(Excerpt)

I.

The wearing of uniforms or of costumes resembling uniforms or of insignia of any kind is forbidden to all Polish citizens in the territory of the Government-General. This interdiction applies specially to uniforms of school boys and school girls and of university students of both sexes.

II.

Alone are excepted Polish officials who can prove they are working in a German administration and Polish prisoners of war under German guard.

III.

Infractions of this ordinance shall be punished by imprisonment.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. p. 73)

APPENDIX 91.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 26, 1939, GOVERNING
THE INTRODUCTION OF IDENTITY CARDS
IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(*Excerpt*)

I.

(1) The obligation of carrying identity cards is introduced for the entire Polish population.

(2) The identity cards must show the bearer's name in full, place of birth, descent, matrimonial status, occupation, religion, nationality, as well as the bearer's fingerprints.

II.

The Supreme Head of the S.S. and Police is charged with the application of the present ordinance. He will take all measures necessary for its application.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1939, p. 36)

APPENDIX 92.

ORDINANCE OF FEBRUARY 22, 1940, GOVERNING
ABSENCE FROM WORK IN THE
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
(*Excerpt*)

I.

Public Administrations and private undertakings of whatsoever nature, including domestic homes, shall not grant

leave of absence to workers, employees or servants without permission of the Division of Labor.

Cracow.

(VBl.GG.BG. 1940, p. 80)

APPENDIX 93.

POLICE ORDER OF MARCH 8, 1940, CONCERNING
THE DISTINCTIVE SIGNS TO BE WORN IN THE
REICH BY POLISH CIVILIAN WORKERS OF
BOTH SEXES
(*Excerpt*)

I.

(1) Workers of both sexes of Polish nationality or extraction who are or may be employed on civilian work in the territory of the Reich must wear upon their right breast on the outside of whatever clothes they are wearing a clearly apparent and distinctive sign.

(2) This distinctive sign shall be the letter P in violet placed upon a square.

II.

(1) Whosoever disobeys the provisions of Article I of this order shall be punished by a fine of 150 marks or by imprisonment for not more than six weeks.

(2) The provisions of this order shall not affect more severe penalties that may have been decreed by other authorities and police regulations.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REICH.

(Signed) Himmler

(RGBl, 1940, I, p. 555)

APPENDIX 94.

ORDINANCE OF JULY 31, 1940, COMPELLING ALL POLISH OFFICERS TO REGISTER WITH THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES (Excerpt)

II.

Whosoever fails to register with the authorities as provided in Article 1, shall be punished by death.

(2) Whosoever hides any person obliged to register and who has failed to do so, shall be punished by death. If the offender is a near parent, the penalty may be reduced to solitary confinement.

(3) The Special Court has jurisdiction over all such offenses.

APPENDIX 95.

ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1940, GOVERNING THE COMPULSORY CONTROL OF HOUSING FACILITIES IN THE GOVERNMENT- GENERAL (Excerpt)

I.

(1) In all cities that are the headquarters of a delegate in charge of a town area, a City Commissioner or a District Commander, there shall be created a housing bureau for the compulsory control of housing facilities and premises used for administrative and business purposes, and other premises of every kind.

(2) In cases of necessity District Commanders may open housing bureaus in other localities.

II.

The housing bureaus have sole authority to distribute premises for private occupation, administrative or business use or for any other purpose. They may order the making of any leases or cancel any existing leases. In case of compulsory leases, an indemnity may be paid. . . .

III.

These provisions will enter into effect on November 1, 1940. All housing and real estate offices or similar organizations incompatible with the terms of the present ordinance shall cease their activities in favor of the housing bureaus established in Article I.

Cracow.

APPENDIX 96.

ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER 4, 1940, RELATING TO EVICTION DELAYS (*Excerpt*)

I.

When an order has been made for eviction from a dwelling that has not more than five rooms, the court on its own initiative or at the request of the petitioner may grant a delay, taking into account the financial position of the latter.

Eviction delays must not exceed one year.

Cracow.

GERMAN DOCUMENTS

(Continued)

GERMAN SPEECHES

GERMAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

GERMAN CIRCULARS AND NOTICES

ARTICLES FROM THE GERMAN PRESS

- (1) The *Lebensraum* Policy. *Siedlung* and *Planung* in the East.
- (2) The Policy of Hate. The Humiliations.
- (3) Deportations to the Reich for Forced Labor. The Evictions of Poles from their homes. Transfers of Germans to Western Poland.

1. THE LEBENSRAUM POLICY

APPENDIX 97.

(From a Speech by Gauleiter Greiser, head of the Province of Poznan, to a meeting of German Colonists in Kalisz on October 6, 1939)

"After the victory of our armies, German colonists have taken up the struggle. . . . In ten years there will not be a single plot of land that is not German, nor a single farm in the possession of anyone but our own colonists. Already they are coming from all the provinces of the Reich, from the Baltic lands, from Lithuania, from Rumania, from Russia, from the Italian Tyrol to establish themselves in these regions. Each and every one of them comes to engage in a relentless struggle against the Polish peasant. . . . If God exists,—it is he who has chosen Adolf Hitler to drive this vermin hence."

APPENDIX 98.

(From a speech by Gauleiter Forster at Bromberg on November 26, 1939, published in Der Neue Tag of November 27.)

"Appointed by the Führer to this post and in the full enjoyment of his confidence, I am charged with ensuring the final triumph of Germany's cause in these regions. I have received express orders to Germanize them in the shortest possible time.

"The German cause has been entrusted to our keeping by the Führer, with the very clear mission to re-Germanize this country. It will be our highest and most honorable task to do whatsoever lies in our power so that in a few years everything that can in any way be reminiscent of Poland shall have disappeared.

"This applies most particularly to the racial cleansing of this country. Whosoever belongs to the Polish people must leave this land. We hope that in this struggle for the triumph of our German cause, we shall never become merciful, that we shall always show the necessary harshness."

APPENDIX 99.

(From an article by Dr. Ley in the National Zeitung of Essen. No. 35 of February 4, 1940.)

"Each nation must fight the good fight that will give its race the right to live. An inferior race needs less food and less culture than a superior race. Never can the German man live in the same way as the Pole or the Jew."

APPENDIX 100.

(Peroration of the speech delivered by Minister of the Reich, Dr. Ley, Reichsorganisationsleiter of the N.S.D.A.P.

at Cracow on November 9, 1940, published in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, No. 549 on November 10.)

"The higher the racial quality of a nation, the higher must be its aspirations. The German must have more living room and a higher standard of living than the Pole or the Jew. If anyone should ask you by what right, your reply will be: 'by the right of self-expression.'"

APPENDIX 101.

In the course of the annual meeting of the Academy of German Law on November 22, 1940, the Governor-General, Dr. Hans Frank who is also president of this academy, delivered a speech, excerpts from which are quoted below:

Dr. Frank proclaimed "the historical importance of the law giving mission that has fallen to the Reich in the New Europe in process of creation."

The mission of Germany is described as that of a *Führerstaat* (a leader-nation).

Speaking of the organization of the Reich, Dr. Frank enumerated its various secondary and auxiliary elements (*nebenländerartige Gebilde*): "our colonies, our dependencies and the protectorate and Government-General of Poland subject to the authority of the Reich by virtue of the Führer's decrees."

Dr. Frank defined the Government-General as follows: "The Government-General, subject to the sovereignty of the Führer, forms part of space dependent upon the authority of the Reich; yet from a legal point of view this territory is not part of the Reich. The peoples living in these areas live under the protection of the Reich (*Schutzherrschaft*), they are independent of German authority as regards their cultural life, and their needs will be administered to on con-

dition that they show their loyalty to the Reich by the performance of the tasks allotted to them."

(Published in the German press)

APPENDIX 102.

FOR POLITICAL GUIDANCE OF THE N.S.D.A.P. AS REGARDS EASTERN POLICY (1940)

(Excerpts, Translated from the German)

A war may be lost and a State crushed, but what really matters in ultimate analysis is whether the nation continues or not to exist as a primal vital force. The struggle for *Lebensraum* between two peoples is not decided by a military campaign. Who would conquer in such a struggle must think in terms of generations to come.

Boundaries of states are but artificial lines; frontiers of nations are living and changing limits. The force of arms decides boundaries of States. Demographical strength and tenacity of resistance decide the fate of the frontiers of nations.

From a military point of view the Polish question is settled. From a racial point of view it is only just beginning, as far as Germany is concerned. It intrudes itself as a heavy burden of responsibility for the German people, greater and more powerful than ever. If previously we had Polish outposts within the boundaries of our German states, outposts that were of greater or lesser importance, today this territory belongs almost in its entirety to the sphere of German interests. This means that the racial settlement between German and Polish interests must be carried to a point never before reached in history.

The aim of German policy as regards the former Polish state, must be twofold:

(1) To see that part of this territory is cleansed of foreign population and occupied by representatives of the German race.

(2) To see that by its conduct it gives guarantees that no anti-German embers smoulder within it. It is clear that this can only be arrived at by action against the Poles, never by cooperation with them.

.

If it is seriously desired to achieve this aim, that is the consolidation of the bonds that bind this territory to Germany, there must be an end once and for all to the sentimental policy of pity that in the past has always shown itself as a sign of weariness that has always turned to the disadvantage of German interests in the East. There is no place in the East for political ignoramuses who proclaim the in-offensiveness of the racial enemy. Nor is there place here for people who defend the thesis that all nations are equal. In the relations between the German and Polish peoples, the first law is that above the Polish magnate stands the German peasant; above the Polish intellectual the German laborer; that there is no common measure between Germans and Poles, as that would deprive the German of his status as Master. The second law is that it is no part of the German's task to increase the cultural or economic strength of the Poles.

If that were so, it would mean that the German should increase the offensive power of his racial enemy, who would not fail to use it against him at the first opportunity. One must bear in mind that the enemy may avail himself of the economic and social inferiority of the Poles as an arm in the struggle between nations. Their ability to do without things, furnishes them with a way of rendering themselves "indispensable." However it would be a danger to Germany's position in the East, to allow the social structure to

rest upon the foundation of foreign blood, especially as it reproduces itself with such fecundity.

Germany's position in the East can be considered as assured only when it rests upon a vast strata of German peasants and workers, that will make it impossible for elements foreign to our race to bring about social transformations from below.

Whosoever goes East must know that he goes there as a pioneer of the German people. More than anywhere else, it is true there that upon the acts and the omissions of each and every one the fate of our German community depends. More there than elsewhere it is necessary that public interest should come before private interest, that the thought of duty to be done should direct every action, that men should be saturated with faith in their mission. The German civilian must not waste what the German soldier has won. As regards the work that is now being begun in the East the words of the Führer rise above everything: "Believe that the Reich will never be secure unless in the centuries to come each and every offspring of our race is assured of his plot of earth. Never forget that the most sacred right in the world, is the right of man to the soil he cultivates himself, and that the most holy of sacrifices is the blood that man sheds for that soil."

2. THE POLICY OF HATE

APPENDIX 103.

NOTICE

(Excerpt)

In order to correct the insolent attitude of part of the Polish population, I order that

(1) Polish inhabitants of both sexes are obliged to give way to the representatives of German power whenever they

are in uniform or wearing an armlet. The streets belong to the victors and not to the vanquished.

(2) Male Polish inhabitants must uncover their heads in the presence of all higher officials of the state, the Party and the German army.

.
(4) In all commercial establishments and markets, the representatives of German authority, German nationals and Volksdeutsche¹ must be served first; the vanquished come after.

(5) The wearing of Polish school uniforms, of caps with emblems etc. as well as the wearing of national emblems by Polish officials of the railway and postal services is forbidden.

.
(8) Polish women who speak to Volksdeutsche or insult them shall be sent to houses of prostitution.

.
(10) Poles who have not yet understood that they are the vanquished and that we are the victors, and who act contrary to the above provisions shall be subjected to the severest penalties.

Thorn, October 27, 1939.

THE CHIEF OF THE STATE POLICE.
(Signed) Weberstaedt.

APPENDIX 104.

The *Thorner Freiheit*, No. 22 of January 27, 1940, reported that the manageress of a branch commercial establishment had been sent to prison in Bromberg for having served a Polish customer in her shop before German customers, in violation of the German orders in force.

¹ Polish nationals of German extraction.

APPENDIX 105.

The *Thorner Freiheit*, No. 40 of February 13, 1940, contains an article by Herr Weberstaedt, head of the State Police there, in which he refers to the task of the German Police after the military occupation of German territory. In it he says that the German authorities "were obliged to have recourse to force and to act regardless of any sentimentality; their task was to crush all opposition so as to permit the German armies full freedom of movement."

APPENDIX 106.

The *Thorner Freiheit*, No. 37 of February 13, 1941, reports that the District Commander of Thorn has issued a decree governing the hours during which sales to Poles are forbidden in all establishments selling food stuffs and articles of primary necessity. From 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. and from 2 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. shops must sell such goods only to Germans.

APPENDIX 107.



TEXT OF AN APPEAL BY THE FEDERATION OF GERMANS ABROAD

Our Point of View on the Problem of Poles in the Reich (Excerpt)

The Reichsführer of the S.S. and Police has ordered in the name of Reich Marshal Goering that all Polish workers of both sexes shall in future wear ostensibly on the right

breast outside their clothes a cloth insignia as shown above.

This insignia must be firmly sewed on to the clothes.

"We live today at a time when our German Reich is rising towards higher destinies and we realize that in future elements foreign to our race will live in increasing numbers within our *Lebensraum*. Moreover, by the introduction of Polish industrial and agricultural workers, racial questions have already reached an acute stage throughout the Reich. The German Reich will only be able to preserve its everlasting racial integrity if every German respects himself in racial matters and is inspired by them in his conduct. Laws can only lend their sanction to social life. What matters is the attitude of each individual, based upon his conviction and fortitude. The whole people must be enlightened in every possible way on the dangers presented by life in common with peoples of foreign blood.

"That is why it is essential to enlighten our people constantly, to recall the atrocities committed by the Poles on our German fellow countrymen and to recommend aloofness as regards Polish workers.

"Polish nationals have now come amongst us as industrial and agricultural workers and as prisoners. Whoever is in contact with them for service reasons, realizes that the hatred of the Poles for us is greater than ever, that in this racial struggle the Poles have an experience in which we are lacking, and that they always believe that with the assistance of our enemies they will be able to rebuild a new Poland, greater than ever . . .

"Our racial existence is at stake. Above all beware that ties are not forged above our common faith.

"Our peasants know nothing about the racial struggle. They look upon the Pole who greets them with 'Blessed be the Lord' as an honest man, and reply 'For ever and ever, Amen.' Poles who arrived only with the clothes on their

back, have been given linen and clothing by the peasants. These they sold to other Poles and bought tobacco with the proceeds of the sale. Groups of Poles that had been scattered along the highways, have gathered together anew at the next crossing. See whether the Poles write long letters home. As a result of these letters, parcels have arrived with food from Poland, so one can imagine what the Poles wrote home. Never give Poles any money. When in a peasant family the mother is expecting her third child and there is only a Polish servant to help her, offer your assistance.

"Germans! The Poles can never be your comrades. Poles are beneath all Germans whether on the farm or in the factory. Be just, as all Germans must be, but never forget that you belong to the Master Race (*Herrenvolk*).

"The German army has restored peace for us in Europe. We are responsible for peace in the new Great Germany. Life in common with men belonging to foreign races will often bring racial struggles in which you must conquer as a German."

Signed VOLKSBUIND FUER DAS
DEUTSCHTUM IM AUSLAND.
Gauverband Berlin

APPENDIX 108.

DECLARATION TO BE SIGNED BY EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The Governor-General published on November 29 an ordinance governing the declarations required of non-Germans employed in the public and municipal services of the Government-General.

Under the provisions of this ordinance all persons not belonging to the German nation and employed in any public service of the Government-General or in any autonomous body are required to sign the following declaration.

"I undertake to fulfil my duties faithfully and conscientiously and in all obedience to the German Administrative authorities. I DO NOT CONSIDER MYSELF BOUND BY ANY OATH OF ALLEGIANCE NOR OATH OF SERVICE TO THE FORMER POLISH GOVERNMENT AND ITS SERVICES NOR BY ANY SIMILAR UNDERTAKING."

Persons exercising functions in the Polish judiciary are under the obligation of putting themselves in order in accordance with the instructions concerning the Polish judiciary in the Government-General of February 19, 1940.

Persons employed in the German Postal and Telegraph Services of the East, who are not of German nationality, must in addition to the above declaration sign an undertaking to respect the secrecy of postal and telegraph communications.

Employees who refuse to sign the above declaration can no longer be retained in the public service. If they are already members of the staff they must be dismissed immediately; if Polish employees or intellectual workers, their refusal will be a sufficient motive for dismissal without notice.

The declaration must be made in writing and added to the personal record of each employee.

These provisions enter into force on January 1, 1941.

Cracow. December 7, 1940.

(Published in the *Goniec Krakowski*,
No. 286, of December 8, 1940.)

APPENDIX 109.

TEXT OF A GERMAN CIRCULAR *Treatment of Prisoners of War* (Excerpt)

The labor shortage will soon make it necessary to have further recourse to prisoners of war.

Never forget however that the prisoners of war, as soldiers of their country, have borne arms against you.

In your attitude towards prisoners of war avoid everything that might favor espionage and sabotage by the enemy, or that might react against the life of the German nation.

Prisoners of war must not be allowed to attend our fetes and our celebrations, for we wish in our fetes and celebrations to remain among ourselves. The interdiction of religious services attended by Germans and prisoners of war together naturally remains in force. Do not take prisoners of war to your inns with you.

Prisoners of war receive their due. In principle they must not receive anything from you beyond that. You may place at their disposal old clothes or clothes suitable for certain work, but only on condition that this is necessary to maintain or increase output. You must not give them money, nor things of value, nor alcohol, unless it forms part of the usual food of the country.

It is natural that the prisoners of war should work at least as long as you do even when war conditions have increased hours of labor.

Follow these instructions carefully. Whosoever acts otherwise will be severely punished.

(The same instructions were issued to all party organizations and published as a Reich circular on July 16, 1940.)

3. DEPORTATIONS TO FORCED LABOR

APPENDIX 110.

POLICE STATION OF THE CITY OF LESLAU (Excerpt)

To M . . . (Mme)

For reasons of public security you are expelled from the

territory, to take effect immediately. This expulsion applies also to the members of your family, as follows . . .

On receipt of this order of expulsion you must, within twenty minutes, be ready for your journey, with the persons accompanying you, in the street at your front door. You must comply strictly with the orders of the police.

You are authorized to take with you:

- (3) food for several days;
- (6) 200 zlotys in Polish money;
- (7) a suitcase with indispensable personal clothing.

It is forbidden to take away:

- (1) securities or papers of value;
- (2) articles of silver, gold or jewelry;
- (3) furniture of any kind.

It is strictly forbidden to lock wardrobes or to take away the keys.

(The original of this document is in the possession of the Polish Government. *Leslau* is the town of *Wloclawek* in occupied Poland.)

APPENDIX 110 Bis.

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, No. 584, under the headline "*Neues Leben im Osten*" describes as follows the life of Polish girls transported to the interior of the Reich from Lodz (*Litzmannstadt*), Kalisz and Sieradz, to follow a course of domestic economy.

These children, between the ages of 12 and 14, have been taken from their families and transported to Germany not only to learn the German language but above all, as the German paper says: "in order that German spirit may be instilled into them and that these little girls may become model German women."

(According to other documents in the possession of the Polish Government thousands of Polish children from 7 to 14 years of age have been taken from their families in the districts of Lodz, Kalisz, Ozorkow and Sieradz and sent to Germany. At Bielsk children 2 and 3 years old were separated from their mothers.)

APPENDIX 111.

According to fragmentary statistics so far published, several hundreds of thousands of men and women have been sent from the territory of the Government-General to work in the Reich in the course of 1940. The number of agricultural laborers amounts to 700,000.

(Figures published in the *Warschauer Zeitung* of August 8, 1940.)

APPENDIX 112.

It is essential in order to restore healthy agricultural conditions in the *Warthegau*, that the land and the ownership of the land should be reorganized so as to permit the co-existence of great agricultural undertakings with peasant holdings, as well as the creation of self-sufficing farms.

All departments are agreed that there must be created in this country a Gau that will be a model of the National Socialist German Reich, and that will be German to the last square meter.

Exactly a year ago, the fate of the Polish state was settled forever at the battle of Kutno. Just as soldiers from all the German states joined last year to liberate the German East, so must our countrymen of all the German states unite

together in the task of helping the reconstruction of the East, that it may forever remain German.

.

To make the lands of the East forever German, that is above all the task of youth. Youth must be brought up to a realization of this. The vocation of the young peasant must prevail in the East, the notion of agricultural labor must disappear. Alongside of the Germanization of the territories of the East, the second task must be to intensify and increase production so as to broaden the basis of the Reich's food supply. In order to ensure agricultural organization the *Ostland* has been formed and today in the *Warthegau* it operates more than 2,000 great agricultural undertakings and supervises 275,000 small holdings. The *Warthegau* is a very important addition to the food supply of the Reich. Its cultivated area exceeds three and a quarter million hectares (about 8,125,000 acres). Of this year's harvest large amounts have been sent to the Reich, especially cereals and potatoes. This *Gau* produces 25% of the total production of the Reich in rye; 25% of the total production in potatoes and 20% of the total production in beets. It is the granary of the Reich, and tomorrow thanks to the intensification of hog raising will become her lardpot.

(Published in *Der Neue Tag* of September 22, 1940.)

APPENDIX 113.

In order to arrive at progressive colonization, an enormous amount of preliminary work is necessary. The bureau of German ethnical mediation, under the direction of section leader *Globocnik* first endeavors to ascertain who among the German nationals of the Lublin district can be taken into account for purposes of colonization, and he makes a preliminary and summary survey of available land and available colonists. The Central Immigration Office of

the Reich which represents all the Reich administration interested in the subject, then undertakes systematic surveys. Each family is studied from the point of view of racial, biological and health conditions, its conditions of fortune ascertained, and its professional orientation inquired into. The results of these inquiries are transmitted to the staff of the Führer's colonization organization, and in the light of the information available about each family, the farms formerly exploited by Polish peasants are divided among the various German families, taking into account the amount of land and livestock they owned before being moved back to Germany and the number of persons in each family.

When all is ready trains of colonists are formed and their itinerary prepared.

(Published in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* of September 24, 1940.)

APPENDIX 114.

Between September 1, 1939, and September 1, 1940, three hundred and fifty-five thousand workers of the Government-General have been enrolled for the needs of German economy.¹

(Published in the *Kurier Czerwinski*, of March 9, 1941.)

APPENDIX 115.

According to *Der Neue Tag* of November 13, 1940, which publishes a report of the *Siedlung und Planung* section of the office of the *Reichsstatthalter* of Poznan, 15,050 German families from Volhynie and other parts of Poland have

¹ NOTE: According to statistics published by the *Kölnische Zeitung* of October 11, 1940, the number of Polish workers sent into the interior of the Reich in 1940 was nearly a million: 550,000 agricultural workers and 400,000 industrial workers. They work "for the future greatness of the German Reich."

been established on farms in the Warthegau, the annexed territories of Poland.

APPENDIX 116.

According to German sources, more than 450,000 Germans formerly living outside the Reich have already been installed in the western regions of Poland—Posnania and Pomerania—as a result of the deportation and transplantation of the original Polish inhabitants. It is officially admitted by the Reich that up to the end of 1940, after one year of systematic colonization (*planmäßige Umsiedlung*), this number of Germans has been distributed as follows:

(a) 63,000 German colonists sent from the Baltic States soon after the end of the German Polish military operations in September and October 1939.

(b) 135,000 Germans from the German minority of Volhynia, Little Poland (formerly Galicia) and Narew.

(c) 31,000 Germans of the German minority formerly living near Chelm and Lublin in Central Poland.

(d) 90,500 Volksdeutsche from Bessarabia.

(e) 90,000 Germans from North and South Bukovina.

(f) 14,000 Germans from Dobrudja.

(g) Part of the 183,363 Germans who opted for the Reich and formerly lived in South Tyrol.

(This information was published in the *Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung* No. 2 of January 9, 1941, with a map.)

4. RETROACTIVITY OF GERMAN LAW IN INVADIED TERRITORY

APPENDIX 117.

The Court of Poznan has sentenced the following to death: Szyfter, Walicki, Majewicz and Walczak for having, on September 1, 1939, illtreated Germans.

(Published in the *Bodenseer Zeitung* No. 40 of February 16, 1940.)

The Court of Bromberg has sentenced Gisela Damski aged 22, to death because during the hostilities she pointed out Germans to Polish soldiers.¹

(Published in the *Danziger Vorposten*,
No. 40 of February 21, 1940.)

5. TREATMENT OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND
PRISONERS OF WAR. INDIVIDUAL AND
COLLECTIVE REPRESSION

APPENDIX 118.

TEN POLISH SABOTEURS SHOT

In the District of Tuchel the farm belonging to the Volksdeutscher Fritz, just outside the village of Pretzin, was burned down during the night of October 21-22 by Polish bandits. Volksdeutscher Fritz died of heart failure.

On the orders of the head of the civil administration an expedition of reprisal was sent against the village so as to teach the guilty bandits that acts of this kind will be repressed with the utmost severity. As a reprisal ten Poles known for their hostile attitude toward Germans were shot. In addition the surrounding Polish population was ordered to rebuild the farm and to pay an indemnity for the damage done.

All measures necessary to prevent the repetition of similar occurrences and to render powerless the elements that oppose the restoration of order and normal conditions, will be taken.

(Published in the *Weichsel Zeitung*
of October 23, 1939.)

¹ NOTE: The Polish Government is in possession of a large number of similar communiques concerning the application of the death penalty to Poles, prisoners of war and civilians, who before the war or during the hostilities defended the cause of their country in a manner contrary to the interests of Germany.

APPENDIX 119.

COMMUNIQUE OF THE KOMMANDATUR OF GRAUDENZ (GRUDZIADZ)

To the Polish Inhabitants of Grudziadz:

During the night of October 21-22, irresponsible persons put up seditious posters on the walls in various parts of the town. I have in consequence ordered the arrest of several hundred more hostages. They will all be put to death in case there is even the slightest attempt upon the life of a single German. Any and every attempt to disturb the peace will be repressed in the severest way.

(Published in the *Weichsel Zeitung*
of October 25, 1939.)

APPENDIX 120.

Chojnice. It is officially announced that on Saturday last, ten Poles were shot as the result of an attack upon a sergeant of gendarmerie.

(Published in the *Weichsel Zeitung* of
November 22, 1939.)

APPENDIX 121.

The Chief of Police of the Warsaw district communicates:

On November 13, 1939 a gang of Jewish delinquents shot and killed a Polish police officer in uniform when in the performance of his duty he entered the house at No. 9 Nalewki. Another police official was at the same time seriously wounded.

The discovery of the criminal's identity was rendered difficult by the attitude of the inhabitants of No. 9 Nalewki.

. . . As a consequence of the reprehensible attitude

adopted by the inhabitants of the house at No. 9 Nalewki in the course of the investigations of the police, 53 Jews (males) all domiciled in this building, were shot on the 22 inst.

. . . The action of the police shows in a sufficiently convincing manner that any breach of the peace or of public order will be repressed rigorously.

(Published in the *Nowy Kurjer Warszawski*, No. 44 of November 30, 1939. The official organ of the German occupation authorities.)

APPENDIX 122.

The Halberstadt courts have sentenced to one month's imprisonment a man of 49 who had been seen giving a box of cigarettes to a Polish prisoner.

At Papstdorf a man of 50 was sentenced to four months imprisonment for having furnished a prisoner with means of corresponding with his family.

At Wolmirsleben a man of 39 was given a like sentence for having given a Polish prisoner a pullover and a cake, and having allowed him to speak Polish to his wife.

(Published in the *Münchener Neuste Nachrichten*, No. 51, of February 20, 1940.)

APPENDIX 123.

PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF KONSKIE

. . . It has been found that in many places in this district agitators and ringleaders have been active for several months. In certain cases they have succeeded in obtaining arms, uniforms, horses, food supplies and even volunteers

from the civilian population. At times these facts have not been immediately brought to my attention by the mayors of communes or the headmen of villages.

By failing to denounce such acts, the guilty parties become the accomplices of the outlaws and must share their fate.

. . . The government of the Reich demands tranquility and loyalty in the East. Peace will be established by every possible means. The Polish population can itself by its attitude decide whether this peace shall be the peace of the cemetery or a peace of productive labor for the renewal of prosperity.

. . . I shall be able to avert the reprisals with which the inhabitants of the district are threatened, only if the inhabitants disassociate themselves once and for all with the troublemakers, denounces all suspects to me and furnish information as to the places where arms, uniforms and documents are hidden.

April 5, 1940.

The District Commander
Dr. Albrecht.

Warsaw, March 8. Igo Sym, the well known cinema actor who claimed to be of German nationality, was murdered in his apartment yesterday morning.

As has been officially stated this crime was committed by a person of Polish nationality.

To punish this hideous murder the District Commander of Warsaw has ordered the immediate seizure of a certain number of hostages. In addition since yesterday evening all performances in all theaters, public places, variety shows and open stages are forbidden for four weeks. Poles are also forbidden to leave their houses between the hours of 8 P.M. and 5 A.M.

The District Commander of Warsaw has announced that every Pole conscious of his responsibility is bound to co-

operate with the authorities so that the name of the guilty party may be given to them within three days. In case the culprit remains unknown on the expiration of the third day, all the hostages will be shot.¹

(Published in the *Nowy Goniec Krakowski*, No. 57 of March 9, 1941. This paper is published in Cracow by the Germans and is the official organ of the Governor-General.)

6. SALARY AND WAGE DISCRIMINATIONS. HIGHER FOOD RATIONS FOR GERMANS

APPENDIX 125.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of November 9, 1940, publishes an article on the uniform wage scale of Polish agricultural workers. This wage scale is designed to furnish the smaller German agricultural undertakings with cheap labor.

APPENDIX 126.

The *Hohensalzaer Zeitung*, No. 4, of January 5, 1941, reports that throughout the Province of Poznan in the *Wartheland* the sale to Poles or use by them of white flour is forbidden. Specifically, the sale to Poles of white flour, bread or other products containing white flour is forbidden. This interdiction came into force on December 21, 1940.

¹ NOTE: The Polish Government calls special attention to the fact that this note was published in the official organ of the Governor-General, that the identity of the person who killed the German actor was not known to the occupying authorities, and that nevertheless they hold the Poles responsible and publicly threatened to kill the hostages who could in no way have been parties to the crime. This is further proof that in occupied territory the Germans apply the principle of collective responsibility for individual acts.

Severe penalties will be imposed upon Poles who disobey this order and upon Germans guilty of furnishing such products to Poles whether for a consideration or free.

APPENDIX 127.

In Warsaw the weekly bread ration for March has been reduced from 1400 grams to 1050 grams per person.

(Published in the *Litzmannstädter Zeitung* No. 63, March, 1941.)

APPENDIX 128.

NOTICE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF
LITZMANNSTADT

FOOD RATIONING

For the week ending May 5, 1940, the distribution of food will be as follows:

Red Cards (Germans)

No. 56	100 grams of.....	marmalade
57	100 grams of.....	peas
58	50 grams of.....	rice
59	10 grams of.....	tea
60	250 grams of.....	artificial honey
61	2 grams of.....	lemons
62	187.5 grams of.....	butter

Green Cards (Poles)

No. 43	50 grams of.....	marmalade
44	100 grams of.....	peas
45	250 grams of.....	artificial honey
46	1 gram of.....	lemon
47	62.5 grams of.....	butter
48	62.5 grams of.....	margarine

Litzmannstadt, April 23, 1940.

Signed——
Der Oberbürgermeister

FOOD RATIONING

For week ending February 2, 1941.

Red Cards (Germans)

250 grams of.....butter
 1 gram of.....egg
 1 gram of.....soup bone
 250 grams of.....artificial honey
 150 grams of.....crushed oats

Green Cards (Poles)

62.5 grams of.....margarine
 150 grams of.....artificial honey
 100 grams of.....crushed oats
 (Published in the *Litzmannstädter*
Zeitung of January 22, 1941.)

7. MEASURES AGAINST THE JEWS

The Special Court has sentenced two Poles to imprisonment for four months in one case, and for one year in the other for having introduced parcels of food and tobacco into the "ghetto."

(Published in the *Litzmannstädter*
Zeitung of February 16, 1941.)

A decree has been published in Warsaw, coming into force immediately, that forbids the sale, gift or cession in any form of any goods or merchandise whatsoever to Jews outside the limits of the "ghetto."

(Published in the *Goniec Krakowski*
of February 28, 1941.)

The Governor-General has issued a decree that comes into force on April 1, 1941, concerning the use by Jewish inhabitants of public means of transport within the Government-General. Under this decree Jews wishing to travel by rail or boat intended for public transport must obtain official permission in writing from the authorities. In principle such permission will only be given for third class journeys and the use of fast trains or Diesel engine expresses will not be allowed.

(Published in the *Goniec Krakowski* of March 27, 1941.)

APPENDIX 131.

EXCERPT FROM A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

A decree of the District Commander of Cracow, dated March 3, 1941, provides for the creation of a Jewish quarter in Cracow. This measure will take effect on March 20, 1941, before which date all Jews must be transferred to the reserved quarter and all non-Jews evacuated therefrom, under penalty of confiscation of all their property. The furniture of dwellings belonging to Jews and at present occupied by Germans must remain where it is. Jewish workers employed outside the reserved quarter must be replaced by non-Jewish workers.

(Published in the *Goniec Krakowski* of March 7, 1941.)

APPENDIX 132.

The *Volkischer Beobachter* of February 6, 1941, contains a synopsis of an article appearing in the *Die Deutsche Polizei* on the duties incumbent of German police in the Polish provinces. Among other things the article referred to describes the Jewish "ghetto" at Lodz. It is stated that 150,-

ooo Jews had to leave their homes and be transported to the "ghetto" and an equal number of other residents evacuated to other quarters of the town to make room for the newcomers. The boundary of the "ghetto" is 16 kilometers (ten miles) long. The "ghetto" is inhabited by some 160,000 Jews who as far as possible, are employed in the manufacture of footwear and clothing, carpentry etc.

8. MEASURES AGAINST POLISH CULTURE

APPENDIX 133.

SURRENDER OF POLISH BOOKS

Further to our communique concerning the obligation to declare all Polish books, notice is given that the place where all Polish books must be deposited is at the University, 7 Theueringerstrasse, where those concerned will be given the necessary form to fill in.

(Official German communique
published in the *Posener Zeitung*.)

POLISH DOCUMENTS
EVIDENCE SUPPORTED BY AFFIDAVITS AND
AUTHENTICATED FROM REPORTS

1. HOSTAGES

APPENDIX 134.

APPEAL BY THE MAYOR OF WARSAW

In accordance with an agreement reached between the General Staff of the Polish army and the General Staff of the German army, I am personally responsible as President of the Municipal Council for anything that may happen in the city up to the time it has been taken possession of by the German army. . . .

In addition to myself, twelve other citizens from among the best and most deserving of the city, who are surrounded by your affection and respect, will be rendered responsible for any failure to obey orders received.

Warsaw, September 28, 1939.

Signed Stefan Starzynski

MAYOR OF WARSAW.

(Published in the Official Journal of
the City of Warsaw, No. 1 of Oct. 8,
1939.)

APPENDIX 135.

**SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE BY VARIOUS WITNESSES
HAVING LEFT THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF
POLAND DURING THE WINTER OF 1939-40**
(*Excerpts from Affidavits*)

In October 1939, the German authorities seized about one hundred inhabitants of the town of Inowroclaw (voivodie of Pomerania) who were held as hostages. In the

night of November 22-23, about 10 P.M. a number of drunken Germans, including officers and civilians, (among them the *Landrat* von Hirschfeld, a certain Jahns who owns Tulczyn estate and Heineke a landed proprietor of Wybranow) made their way to the prison.

The hostages were brought out into the main hall where they were beaten and insulted, after which they were killed one by one as they were pushed out of the hall into the prison yard. They were shot with revolvers in the back of the neck. Among the hostages thus killed were a number of Polish landed proprietors, the more prominent members of the municipal council of Inowroclaw, several workers and many of the teachers of the primary schools.

The wives and children of the murdered hostages were put to work in the fields as agricultural laborers.

APPENDIX 136.

EVIDENCE OF MR. E. S. (NOT OF POLISH
NATIONALITY) TAKEN IN MILAN ON DE-
CEMBER 15, 1930, SUPPORTED BY
CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS
(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

A German officer told me that in October 1939, the German authorities had arrested as hostages more than 350 people from the professional and business classes of the city of Gdynia. First they were sent to Danzig and employed in degrading occupations. Then they were taken to the prison of Wejherowo (Voievodie of Pomerania) where almost all of them were shot individually or in groups. Before being shot they were made to dig their own graves. As they awaited their turn, the other hostages witnessed the execution of their comrades. Some died as heroes, crying "Long Live Poland."

These executions were preceded by no legal process or form of trial whatever. The German authorities did not even advance a pretext to explain this massacre.

APPENDIX 137.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. O. P. TAKEN IN P. ON FEBRUARY 15, 1940, SUPPORTED BY CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS (Excerpt from Affidavit)

At Borek (Voievodie of Pomerania) toward evening on October 21, 1939, about fifteen men were arrested, including some well known people such as Jean de . . . and Count H . . . of . . . etc. The prisoners were forced by the Germans into the cure's house. They asked permission to confess, but this was refused by their captors. They spent the night in the garden but no one was allowed to go near them. They could be heard praying, during the night. In the morning the Germans lined them up in the market place of Borek where after having been insulted they were killed one by one, shot in the back of the neck by revolvers before the eyes of the inhabitants. Six hours afterwards they were buried in a common grave without any religious ceremony. The railroad workers who dug the grave pointed out that Mr. G. was still alive. He was then shot.

2. INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE MURDERS, COLLECTIVE SHOOTINGS AND PUNITIVE EXPEDITIONS

APPENDIX 138.

EVIDENCE OF PERSONS WHO ESCAPED FROM LODZ (Synopsis)

On September . . . 1939 a German detachment on the road between Lodz and Warsaw met a boy of 12 accom-

panied by his parents. The boy was wearing the Polish boy-scout uniform with the usual cap. The German officer in command of the detachment went up to the family and without a word of explanation shot the boy several times with his revolver, and then killed the father who had tried to intervene to save his son from the assassin.

APPENDIX 139.

EVIDENCE OF MR. S. W. TAKEN ON JANUARY 26, 1940, SUPPORTED BY OTHER CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS (*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

On November 11, 1939, 12 boys of from 11 to 16 years of age were shot at Torun in western Poland because a window of the police barracks had been broken by a stone. The bodies of the victims remained where they fell during the whole of Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the police having forbidden that they should be removed for burial.

On November 28, 1939, six Polish hostages were executed in consequence of an assault upon a member of the German police force.

APPENDIX 140.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. J. S. TAKEN AT T.... ON NOVEMBER 9, 1939 (*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

About ten days ago at Cracow five boys of from 14 to 16 years of age were killed in the street for having lacerated German propaganda posters on the walls. Their bodies were left for some time where they fell.

APPENDIX 141.

NAMES OF PRIESTS' ARRESTED OR SHOT IN 1939 AFTER THE ENTRY OF THE GERMAN TROOPS

WESTERN POLAND

A reign of terror began as soon as the German troops entered Posnania. This terror was largely exercised against representatives of the Church who were arrested *en masse* and sent to concentration camps:

(a) Names of priests who were shot:

Rev. Jadrzyk, curé of Lechlin
Rev. Jakubowski, vicar of Bydgoszcz
Rev. Niziołkiewicz, curé of Inowrocław
Rev. Rządki, professor at Srem
Rev. Haze, curé of Kicin
Rev. Dziubinski, curé of Obrzycko
Rev. Laskowski, curé of Konarzewo
Rev. Kluge, curé of Lewice
Rev. Miskiewicz, curé of Pniewy
Rev. Janke, curé of Wagrowiec
Rev. Nowicki, vicar of the Diocese of Gniezno
Rt. Rev. Zablocki, dean of Gniezno

(b) Names of priests deported from Poznan:

Rev. Stefaniak, vicar
Rev. Walkowiak, vicar
Rev. Pawlaczek, vicar
Rev. Magnuszewski, chaplain of Bishop Dymek
Rev. Mizgalski, curator of the Diocesan Museum
Rev. Mikolajczyk, vicar of Jezyce
Rev. Owczarczak, curé of Bembiec
Rev. Walczewski, director of the seminary
Rev. Banaszak, rector of the seminary
Rev. Dyllick, vicar of Corpus-Christi parish

Rev. Drygas, Professor, (died at *Dachau* concentration camp)

Rev. Kula, curé, (died at *Dachau* concentration camp)

Rev. Kaczorowski, editor of "Unitas"

Rev. Walkowiak, vicar of St. Martin's

Rev. Falkiewicz, curé of Wilda

Rev. Andersz, vicar of Wilda

Rev. Czwojdzinski, of Mickiewicz High School

Rev. Winkler, Chaplain

Rev. Hunclik, vicar of St. Roch

Rev. Heyjducki, curé of St. Roch

Rev. Wojciechowski, vicar of Ostrorog

Rev. Hildebrandt, vicar of St. Lazarus

Rev. Lorkiewicz, vicar of St. Lazarus

Rev. Gorgolewski, vicar of St. Lazarus

Rev. Kowalski, Professor at the Seminary

Rev. Matuszczak, Director of the Seminary

Rt. Rev. Puc, canon of the Church of St. Albert

Rev. Eter, Professor

Rev. Spahacz, of the parish of St. Albert

Rev. Szmelcer, preacher

Rev. Peik, Chaplain of the Hospital of St. Joseph

Rev. Skornicki, curé of Gora

Rev. Dereszynski, vicar of Gora

Rev. Siuda, Professor at Szamotuly

Rev. Michalski, director

Rev. Grzesiek

(c) Names of priests arrested and expelled to an unknown destination:

Rev. Michalowicz, parish of Jezyce

Rev. Janicki

Rev. Halasa, parish of Naramowice

Rev. Nowicki, director

Rev. Szymanski, curé of Obornski
 Rev. Dziasek, director, vicar of Kozmin
 Rev. Kasior
 Rev. Tyczka
 Rev. Pomorski, dean of Rogozno
 Rev. Dr. Kubik
 Rev. Posmyk, vicar of Chodziej
 Rev. Karalewski, of Kunojady
 Rev. Calka, parish of Osieczna
 Rev. Dr. Sterczewski, of Rydzyna
 Rev. Golniewicz, vicar of Leszno
 Rev. Zydor, vicar of Leszno
 Rev. Turkowski, of Lesno (died at Dachau concentration camp)
 Rev. Kozlowski
 Rev. Krajewski, director of "Caritas"
 Rev. Jasinski
 Rt. Rev. Szreybrowski, canon

In addition to the above, many Jesuits, Franciscans and Dominicans etc. were deported from the city of Poznan.

Throughout the whole of Posnania there are today parishes without priests. Public worship can therefore no longer take place. This is the case at Rydzyna, Budzyn, Chodziej, Kemblovo, Rozdrazew, Miedzichow, Narczowice, Długa, Goslina, Obra, Kamniena etc.

The offices of the German S.S. (*Schutzstaffel*) are installed in the curia of the Archdiocese of Poznan. The Cathedral and the Church of the Jesuits have been closed. The monument of the Heart of Jesus has been destroyed and the stones from it used by the Germans for paving the streets.

The Library of St. Albert at Poznan is used as a cafe.

(Condensed from a report received by the Polish Government in June, 1940.)

EVIDENCE OF AN EYE WITNESS MR.... TAKEN
AT ON JANUARY .. 1940

This is what happened about Christmas time in 1939. An unarmed Polish policeman had been murdered. Inquiry by the Polish police showed that the culprit was at the Marysinek Cafe at Wawer near Warsaw. In accordance with instructions received from the German authorities, the Polish police at once informed the German police which sent a detachment to make the arrest. The offender, seeing he had been traced to the cafe where he was, opened fire on the German police when they arrived, killing one officer and wounding another.

On December 27, a detachment of the Gestapo from Warsaw arrived at Wawer and Anin. The two little places were surrounded, including numerous little villas and bungalows. The proprietor of the cafe was immediately hung from the sign outside his establishment where his body was left hanging. Some of the inhabitants took it down and buried it, but as soon as the German authorities heard of this they returned, had the victim disinterred and hung up again. The Germans then proceeded to the arrest of all the men of the place. There were 170 of them in all, mostly intellectuals. For two hours they were made to stand facing a wall with their hands behind their heads. From there they passed in front of a row of Gestapo agents and were taken to the German Kommandatur of Anin, where a court-martial began to sit. On the way they were shamefully illtreated, insulted and beaten. After the German authorities had taken their names and addresses, the court-martial sat very briefly. Then a German officer, of the rank of major, read the sentences and the list of those to be shot. There was no clerk of the court.

Later those sentenced to death were taken back to the

Marysinek Cafe and stood up in groups of from 10 to 14. Their execution occurred early in the morning.

At nine o'clock in the morning the German authorities allowed the inhabitants to leave their houses and bury their dead.

I counted 107 individual graves.

EVIDENCE OF MR. M. AND MR. N. NATIONALS
OF A FOREIGN STATE WHO LEFT
POLAND ON JANUARY 14, 1940¹

(Excerpt from Affidavit)

On December 27, 1939, as we were waiting for the Warsaw train at the Wawer station we heard a number of shots. The next day we learned what had happened from a number of inhabitants of Wawer. A law breaker sought by the Polish police had taken refuge in a Wawer cafe, and when called upon to give himself up by the German police had killed one and shot another with his revolver. As a result of this incident the German police arrested a number of inhabitants of Wawer and Anin as well as some passengers waiting for a train at Wawer. When several men belonging to the same family were arrested, the German police made the women of the family choose which one was to be held. Thus one woman had to choose between her two sons; another had to choose between her father, her husband and her brother. In all more than 150 men were taken off; of these 108 were executed by machine-gun fire in ten groups. Among them were two doctors, one of whom was 60 years old, an engineer, a father and his boy of 14 etc. Mr. Baryosek, proprietor of the cafe where the incident occurred was hung on the spot, and buried. The

¹ NOTE: This evidence is confirmed by a number of witnesses and in addition the Polish Government is in possession of photographs taken on the spot of this German mass murder.

next day his body was disinterred and again hung in front of the cafe where it remained exposed for three days.

APPENDIX 143.

EVIDENCE OF MR. N. X., AN EYE WITNESS, TAKEN
AT . . ON . .
(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

At Warsaw on February 14, 1940, at 3 P.M. on the place used for executions in the Sejm Gardens, in Wiejska Street, I saw Germans in the uniform of the Gestapo herding about a dozen Jews with spades in their hands. They were made to dig nine holes in the ground, after which they were beaten and driven off. When they had gone, I saw nine condemned persons arrive. One was in the uniform of a Polish customs official, two others were in the uniform of the Polish police without caps or belts, the others were civilians without hats or coats. A German officer followed them carrying a leather brief case under his arm. He cried "Halt." They all halted. Then after having read something from a paper he turned on his heel. The condemned men were placed in rows of three. Six German policemen placed themselves in front of the first three, pressing their revolvers against the condemned men's chest. There was no command to fire. Then I saw the three victims fall.

I saw the Jewish grave diggers reappear and fill in the first three tombs. They were driven away again, illtreated as before. The Polish policeman knelt, one of the civilians tried to make the sign of the cross. He received a bullet in his stomach. The first was finished off with a revolver as he knelt, the other was doubled in two holding his stomach.

I did not have the courage to watch any longer. It was the most inhuman, the most atrocious spectacle I ever saw. I hurried away.

APPENDIX 144.

EVIDENCE OF MR. . . . EYE WITNESS, TAKEN
AT U. . . ON . . . 1940
(Excerpt from Affidavit)

At Byton, in January 1940, I saw with my own eyes the execution of two Poles suspected by the German authorities of having been officers in the Polish army. They were hung from a single rope run over a pulley so that if the first victim had his feet on the ground the other would be hanging and vice versa. This was in the public street. The crowd protested openly, the women kneeling in prayer despite the threatening attitude of the German soldiers.

The agony of the two victims certainly lasted for more than an hour.

APPENDIX 145.

EVIDENCE OF SUB-LIEUTENANT P. S. TAKEN AT . .
ON FEBRUARY 17, 1940
(Excerpt from Affidavit)

German authorities order executions continually. The possession of any kind of weapon, the spreading of alleged information unfavorable to the Germans, even refusal to denounce one's own countrymen is sufficient pretext for the shooting of a number of people. A shotgun found in a hunting box at Lubienica led to the execution of four members of the D. family. Mr. I. was shot after an old carbine had been found in his house. In Warsaw several people were put to death on the suspicion that they had lacerated anti-British posters. Among these were. . . .

APPENDIX 146.

EVIDENCE OF DR. . . DE. R. . . TAKEN AT . . . ON
FEBRUARY 15, 1940
(Excerpt from Affidavit)

At Skamielna, 74 buildings as well as the church were burned down during a punitive expedition. The curé was

shot in the head and seriously wounded because he had sheltered a Polish major for an hour. After his recovery the curé was deported and kept in prison in Czechoslovakia.

The German authorities do not allow the peasants to save any furniture or personal belongings from their houses when these are burned down. In the village of Rokiciny they prevented a number of inhabitants being saved from a cellar, they were later all found dead, asphyxiated by the smoke. It was forbidden to save livestock from burning stables. At Rabka, a peasant was killed for having tried to save part of his cottage from the flames.

APPENDIX 147.

EVIDENCE OF MR. I. . . TAKEN AT . . . ON MARCH 20, 1940 (Excerpt from Affidavit)

At Obluze, near Gdynia, a window was broken in the police station on November 11, 1939. The Gestapo suspected the pupils of a nearby school and arrested about fifty of them, ordering them to denounce the culprit. No denunciation having been obtained, the parents were brought and made to whip their children on the public square opposite the church. Parents who proved recalcitrant were themselves beaten by the police.

Finally ten of the school boys were shot and their bodies left without burial for 24 hours on the square in front of the church.

APPENDIX 148.

EVIDENCE OF MR. C. E. TAKEN AT B. . . ON . . . 14, 1940, AND CONFIRMED BY THREE OTHER WITNESSES (Excerpt from Affidavit)

An engineer of German descent, Mr. E. K. employed in the Scheibler and Grohman Establishment at Lodz had en-

deavored to intercede on behalf of a Polish employee arrested by the Gestapo. As punishment he was tortured in the following manner. His hands were tied with a rope that was hung from a gallows. He was hoisted up and his body continually drenched with cold water. This took place on one of the principal squares of Lodz. A legend was placed on this German's breast denouncing his attitude towards the Poles. Mr. E. K. died twelve hours later.

APPENDIX 149.

NINE CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS TAKEN DURING 1940 ATTEST THE FOLLOWING FACT

On January 26, 1940, Judge F—— was murdered at Cracow by a German named Brockmann who before the war had lost a suit brought before a Polish court of which Judge F—— was president.

APPENDIX 150.

EVIDENCE OF MR. JAN C . . . TAKEN AT . . . ON MAY 17, 1940 (Excerpt from Affidavit)

German authorities also employ the following method: they place a sack over the head and torso of their victims. These are then marched to the place of execution and made to stand in front of their graves. The murder is committed by pressing a revolver against the chest of the victim who is immediately buried. No record is made of these deaths. I myself counted eleven fresh tombs in the little wood at Anin, where Polish victims of German persecution had met death in this manner.

APPENDIX 151.

EVIDENCE OF MR. S. T. TAKEN IN PARIS ON MAY 15, 1940, SUPPORTED BY OTHER CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS (Excerpt from Affidavit)

In the month of December 1939 about 1,000 persons of all ranks of society were detained in the prison at Lublin.

On December 24, the president of the Court of Appeal, the president of the District Court of Lublin, several professors of the Catholic University, two directors of the Lycee, a number of officials and members of the bar were taken to the Jewish cemetery and shot.

The Bishop Coadjutor of Lublin and a number of priests were deported to Germany.

Every night summary executions took place in the two cemeteries at Lublin.

In January 1940, the Polish police of Lublin discovered the hiding place of some well known criminals. As they had been disarmed they notified the German authorities.

The criminals were arrested by the German police but in the course of the operation a German policeman was killed. The house in which the criminals had hidden was burned down, its owner hanged and more than 100 other persons arrested haphazard and shot in expiation.

APPENDIX 152.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. P. L. TAKEN BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN AID OF POLISH JEWS AT TEL-AVIV ON JUNE 19, 1940 (Excerpt from Affidavit)

My husband was proprietor of a store in Bagno Street, and we lived in Marjanska Street. During the Germano-Polish war we remained in Warsaw. Our dwelling house

was destroyed during the bombardment of Warsaw and we stayed here and there with parents or friends. The shop had not been damaged. On February 21, 1940, an agent of the Gestapo entered the shop. He ordered us to close it up and give him the keys. Then he told my husband to report at the store the next morning at 9 A.M. At the appointed time my husband arrived accompanied by his three brothers. As he entered the store first, the German shot him dead with his revolver. Immediately thereafter a gentleman who said he was a doctor passed on the sidewalk and offered his services, but was not allowed to do anything. The body of my husband was left in front of the entrance to the store and the German agent left taking the keys with him.

APPENDIX 153.

EVIDENCE TAKEN AT V . . . ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1940, AND CONFIRMED BY FIVE CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS (Excerpt from Affidavit)

At Warsaw, in January 1940, the German authorities arrested a young man, Mr. Kott. It is impossible to know what the German authorities found when they searched his dwelling. In any case he was taken handcuffed to the prison installed in the Sejm (the Chamber of Deputies). From there he managed to escape. The next day posters with Kott's photograph appeared on the walls of Warsaw promising a reward of 1000 zlotys for information as to Kott's hiding place. Nothing happened. The German authorities then arrested 300 Poles from all classes of society. They announced that if Kott were not found within 24 hours, 100 of the hostages would be shot, and another hundred would be shot at the end of the second day if the man was still not found. But all in vain. The hostages were then sent to some unknown destination. It was only

in July, 1940, that the German police authorities published the names of 180 persons shot in reprisal. Nothing was ever heard of the remainder and it is to be feared that they met with the same fate.

APPENDIX 154.

EVIDENCE OF MR. S. S. TAKEN ON OCTOBER
1940 AND SUPPORTED BY NINE OTHER
CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS
(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

The punitive expeditions sent by the authorities of occupation against insurgents alleged to have operated in the neighborhood of Konskie have been pursued without mercy. Raids were executed on certain villages on June 6 as a result of which numerous Poles were executed, six at Stadniska Wola, nine at Jelenia Gora, two at Nieblo, four at Pieklo, five at Maly Sielpol. In the village of Malachow twelve men were shot, and their wives and sisters raped. On June 7, the borough of Kroliwiec was burned down and 123 inhabitants shot. On June 8, the police and troops drove a certain number of peasants into the schoolhouse of the village of Szalasy, after which the building was drenched with petrol and set on fire. The same day 40 men from the village of Chlewiska were summarily executed, among them boys under 15. The insurgents could not be found in the neighboring woods so the soldiers vented their rage on the civilian population.

APPENDIX 155.

EVIDENCE OF MR. R. C. TAKEN AT.
ON OCTOBER 29, 1940
(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

I passed through a great number of small towns and vil-

lages in the first months that followed the German occupation. I frequently had occasion to talk with the inhabitants. Wherever the Germans have passed, wherever they have stayed, they have left marks of their passage. Executions often took place in broad daylight, in public, before the eyes of the terrorized inhabitants even on market days and during fairs.

3. CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND ILL-TREATMENT IN PRISONS

APPENDIX 156.

EVIDENCE OF MR. L. B. TAKEN AT ON DECEMBER 20, 1939, AND SUPPORTED BY OTHER CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS (*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

In the middle of November, 1939, the Germans deported from Bydgoszcz, called Bromberg by the German authorities, a large number of boys from 14 to 17 years of age, and university students of both sexes to do agricultural work in the neighborhood of Stettin.

At the same time about 200 people belonging to the clergy and teaching profession in Bydgoszcz were interned in a concentration camp. When being questioned they were beaten and ill-treated. The treatment meted out to school teachers was particularly bad. There were also a number of women among the prisoners. The prisoners lived in stables, amid incredible filth. There was no heating. The prisoners slept on a thin bed of straw without blankets. The food consisted of coffee morning and night, a little soup at noon, $\frac{1}{5}$ of a military ration of bread and 15 grams (less than half an ounce) of margarine. There were no plates to eat out of.

Prisoners considered as suspects were kept all day in a cellar, they were allowed out twice a day to satisfy their needs. They were then placed under guard and obliged to hold their hands above their heads.

APPENDIX 157.

EVIDENCE OF MR. F. S. TAKEN AT B

ON 1940

(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

In the courtyard of a tenement house in Marszałkowska Street in Warsaw in the month of December, 1939, I saw a place drenched with blood. The people living in the house told me that the day before they had seen from their windows six German policemen who had brought with them six Polish youths. These youths were stripped naked and then beaten with riding whips for an hour and a half without stopping. The victims were left on the ground. The people living in the house had attended to them. They were in a terrible state. Their bodies were covered with blood and open wounds.

APPENDIX 158.

EVIDENCE OF MR. . . . WHO WAS INCARCERATED
IN A GERMAN PRISON IN OCCUPIED
TERRITORY

(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

We slept on straw beds, half clothed and often without blankets. I was devoured by vermin. We used to shiver with cold while waiting for the time to get up.

The cries of the warders and blows from their whips announced the rising hour. We lined up to go to the W.C. After this we were given a piece of dry bread, the only food for the morning. Work followed, some of us were put to

digging out tree stumps, others sawed wood, others were employed on road work. My fellow prisoners, their thin and anxious faces, their deep set eyes, badly tended wounds, and rags for all clothes, are always before my eyes. In order to incite us to work, our German warders distributed blows from their fists or bludgeons, kicks and jabs with the butts of their rifles.

When time came for the roll call in the evening, we were drawn up in two rows and the order was shouted to stand at attention. A small step ladder was brought and one after the other the prisoners whose names were called were made to bend over, their trousers were let down and they received a certain number of strokes with a whip or stick. The number of strokes varied according to cases. I heard atrocious cries, usually the victim fainted and was brought to by being drenched with cold water. Then the torture continued.

It was forbidden to smoke. It was forbidden to write. It was forbidden to receive parcels. It was forbidden to rest during working hours.

On . . . 10 prisoners were executed and I was obliged to witness the sight.

APPENDIX 159.

EVIDENCE OF MR. N. Y. TAKEN AT V . . .
ON APRIL 15, 1940
(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

Since the end of March, Fort No. VII at Poznan has ceased to be used as a prison. It has become a sort of school for the Gestapo to perfect them in the art of treating prisoners with the most refined cruelty. The course lasted from three to four weeks and the experiments are carried out on human beings who are subjected to the most awful tortures. One of these was to whip the victim till he fainted, then bring him to with cold water, and begin all

over again. A second torture was to pump air into the duodenum of the victim, till sometimes his bowels burst.¹

4. FATE OF POLISH PRISONERS OF WAR—FORCED LABOR IN THE REICH

APPENDIX 160.

EVIDENCE OF MR. T. K. TAKEN AT

ON DECEMBER 4, 1939

(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

On September 18, 1939, I was taken prisoner by the Germans in the neighborhood of Lwow and taken to a prison camp at Bielsk.

On October 10 the Camp Commandant sent for all the prisoners and ordered those who had fought as volunteers in the Polish army to raise their hand. Three prisoners did so. They were at once pushed out of the ranks and placed 25 meters away in front of a German detachment with a machine gun. The Camp Commandant gave the order to fire.

The Camp Commandant then addressed the prisoners and said that the three men had been executed as an example to the rest of us.

I was present myself and saw the events reported above.

APPENDIX 161.

EVIDENCE OF A MAJOR WHO COMMANDED A
SECTOR IN THE DEFENSE OF WARSAW, SUP-
PORTED BY CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS

(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

After the capitulation, Polish soldiers who had taken part in the defense of Warsaw were herded by the Germans into

¹ NOTE: This witness also mentions four other kinds of torture applied by the agents of the Gestapo.

a field, near Czersk, and kept there for 11 days without shelter of any kind, without proper rations or drink, in cold and rainy weather. Out of the 7,000 soldiers thus treated, a disproportionate number died as the result of the hardships they underwent.

APPENDIX 162.

REPORT OF THE RED CROSS DELEGATE AT . . .
DATED JANUARY 29, 1940
(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

During the first half of the month of January, 1940, a convoy of Polish prisoners of war liberated from the camps in East Prussia on account of their extreme exhaustion arrived at Warsaw. Of the 2,000 men in the convoy two hundred and eleven died of cold on the way. When the doors were unsealed and the cars opened the prisoners who stumbled out seemed to have lost their reason. The journey had lasted eleven days and the soldiers had been packed fifty or seventy into an unheated car.

When the men arrived at Warsaw they were not in a condition to take nourishment. They had to be fed for the first few days with liquid only.

APPENDIX 163.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. F. H. TAKEN AT T. . . ON
FEBRUARY 23, 1940, AND SUPPORTED BY 14
CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS
(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

Polish soldiers liberated from German prison camps are in most cases in a deplorable state. They look like walking corpses. Of 100 soldiers liberated it sometimes happens

that one can only save a minority, the others die from the effects of cold and lack of food. Some of them lose their reason. Those who survive are so terrorized that they usually refuse to give their impressions.

APPENDIX 164.

EVIDENCE OF MR. K. S. . . OF THE VOIEVODIE OF POMERANIA, TAKEN AT P. . . ON

MARCH 20, 1940
(Excerpt from Affidavit)

During my stay in Warsaw in October, November and December 1939, I obtained the following information or was an eye witness of the occurrences.

During the first week in November all Polish officers who had served in the September campaign received the order to register with the German authorities. All who complied with this order were arrested on November 9 and taken off to a camp for prisoners of war. In all 7,000 officers were arrested in this way. Later a certain number were released, the rest were sent to camps.

At the same time a great number of youths were arrested, especially young men belonging to the laboring classes. On November 10, 11 and 12 many members of the clergy and the higher teaching professions were arrested and held as hostages. Even the vice-president of the Municipal Council who had been retained in office by the Germans, was arrested for twenty-four hours.

Police patrols circulated in the streets at night and opened fire without warning on passers-by they met after 7 P.M. sometimes without even asking whether they had safe conducts. Some people were arrested even though they had safe conducts delivered by the police. The garbage disposal

trucks were used to cart away the bodies of those killed in these nocturnal shootings.

APPENDIX 165.

EVIDENCE OF MR. N. . . SUPPORTED BY THREE CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS

On August 21, 1940, a convoy of Polish laborers returning from Madgeburg arrived at Warsaw. These workers had been declared to be unfit to work. Nearly all had tuberculosis.

APPENDIX 166.

REPORT RECEIVED IN LONDON ON FEBRUARY 27, 1941, AND SINCE CONFIRMED

There have recently been several cases of persecution of Polish officers for activities prior to the Germano-Polish campaign.

As you are aware the German military authorities issued a decree after the invasion of Poland on October 1, 1939 (*VBl für die besetzten Gebiete*, 1939, No. 7, p. 24) under which German Courts set up in Poland may try Poles for acts they may have committed against the interests of Germany before September 1, 1939, i.e., the date of the German aggression.

Thus a high Polish officer T. of the . . . Regiment of Infantry, made prisoner at Warsaw in September, 1939, was deported to Bavaria to Oflag No. . . . at M. . . where he was imprisoned for several months.

In December 1940 he was sent back into Polish territory to B. . . and there brought before the German court.

APPENDIX 171.

REPORT OF MR. R. H. . . WHO LEFT POLAND ON
. . . 20, 1940
(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

At Bydgoszcz, now called Bromberg by the Germans, and in several localities of Anielin, several dozen young girls from 15 to 18 were carried off and sent to houses of prostitution behind the Western front. These facts are confirmed by the evidence of one of these young girls, Mlle A. who managed to escape from a brothel and return to her family.

APPENDIX 172.

REPORT RECEIVED BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT
ON JULY 18, 1940
(*Excerpt*)

In Polish Pomerania and in Posnania (February 1940), illegally annexed to the Reich, there have been numerous cases, how many it is impossible to say, of sterilization of young girls and boys. This measure has also been taken against older individuals expelled from these regions.

6. TREATMENT OF THE WEAK AND INCURABLE

APPENDIX 173.

SYNOPSIS OF CORROBORATED EVIDENCE TAKEN
AT R. IN DECEMBER, 1939, AND JANUARY, 1940
(*Excerpt*)

At Starogard in Polish Pomerania a great number of insane have been put to death. The Germans made no secret of it, and one of them told me that this method is generally employed in Germany since the last war.

APPENDIX 174.

SYNOPSIS OF CORROBORATED EVIDENCE BY NUMEROUS PERSONS HAVING LEFT POLAND IN THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1940 (*Excerpt*)

All the patients in the insane asylums of Owinsk, Dziekanka, Swiecie, Koscian, Kochorow (in the voivodies of Pomerania and Poznan) have been taken to an unknown destination. The asylums are now used as barracks for the S.S.

There is a great deal of evidence to show that a large number of insane were put to death in the old fort of the Poznan citadel.

APPENDIX 175.

EVIDENCE OF MR. R. F. . . TAKEN BY AFFIDAVIT SWORN TO BEFORE POLISH AUTHORITIES (*Excerpt*)

Confirmation has been received of the report that in the month of March, 1940, the German authorities removed the aged, infirm and subnormal children from Makow, Rozanna and other neighboring localities in order to shoot them.

APPENDIX 176.

EVIDENCE OF MR. M. R. TAKEN AT R. ON. . . JUNE, 1940 (*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

On February 15 at Makow, Sierp, etc. in Polish Pomerania the German authorities took a census of all blind and paralyzed persons and of the infirm in general. At Makow 130 persons were suppressed as "useless mouths."

7. EXPULSIONS AND DEPORTATIONS

APPENDIX 177.

EVIDENCE OF MR. N. X. . . OF GDYNIA TAKEN IN
BUDAPEST ON. . . , 1939, AND CON-
FIRMED BY NINE CONCORDANT
DEPOSITIONS
(*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

I lived in Gdynia up to October 16, 1939, and was an eye witness of the expulsion of the Polish population of Orlowo, only a few miles from Gdynia.

On the morning of October 12, 1939, a notice was posted in the streets by the German authorities concerning the evacuation of the people of Orlowo. I copied the wording of the notice which was as follows:

"In the interest of public order, the evacuation of the
"population of Orlowo is ordered. Inhabitants may take
"with them as many personal effects as they can carry.
"The abandoned dwellings must be left open with the
"keys in all locks. The inhabitants must be ready to
"move at 9 A.M. Any person opposing the measures
"taken by the German authorities will be shot on the
"spot. Any act tending to the deterioration of a dwelling
"or of the furniture therein will be treated as sabotage."

The majority of the expelled population did not even have the time or the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the text of this German order. The expulsion took them entirely unawares, and when the German military police ordered them to leave their homes threatening to shoot them, they did not know what it was all about. Some people thought they would be questioned by the Gestapo and allowed to return to their homes. I imagine that 75% of the people were unable to take anything away with them,

not even food. When after having left their houses they learned the fate that awaited them, the German police refused them permission to re-enter their houses to get articles of clothing, etc.

We were all expelled regardless of age or state of health.

At 9 A.M. all the Poles were assembled at various places in town and formed by fours into columns of 500 or 600 people. I know of cases in which the members of a family were thus separated. This tragic procession was then headed for the village of Witomin, about six kilometers (4 miles) away. Mothers, by hundreds, pushed perambulators, older children walking by their side.

Those who had succeeded in taking a little baggage with them were often obliged to leave it on the road. If the speed of the column slackened the German soldiers pushed on the unfortunate people with the butts of their rifles, or else struck heavily at the suitcases or bundles carried by hand.

NOTE: In this connection we reprint the comment of a Swedish paper.

"Hitler has changed the name of Gdynia to Gotenhafen. It ought rather to be called *Totenhafen* (the City of the Dead). A city that had a population of more than 125,000, now has only 17,000 inhabitants. There are now only a few hundred Poles in Gdynia and their fate is pitiful. They are famished, as they are not allowed to have ration cards. The Germans who have come from the Baltic States live miserably, even when they receive allocations. The only thing they can enjoy are the apartments and beautiful furniture the Poles driven from the city had to leave behind them. The Germans remove the furniture from the apartments that are unoccupied, and put it in storage. The port is absolutely dead. All equipment has been dismantled and

sent to Germany. Gdynia is to be made a naval base and the Germans are removing all commercial equipment.

(Published in the *Goeteborges Handels
Og Soefards Tidning.*)

APPENDIX 178.

EVIDENCE OF MR. B. C. LANDED PROPRIETOR OF THE VOIEVODIE OF POZNAN WHO ARRIVED IN FRANCE IN 1940 (*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

We remained interned at . . . for three weeks without permission to leave the park. During that time I frequently received the visit of German officers. They kept on telling me that I had nothing to fear. I always protested, without getting any reply, against the seizure of my property. On October 24, at 7:30 A.M. a detachment of secret police (8 men in uniform and 8 in mufti) broke into my place carrying revolvers and riding whips. They rushed at me to tell me that I and my family would be given ten minutes in which to get dressed, take a handbag with a blanket, a fur-coat, a fork, knife and spoon per person as well as one plate. They said they were taking us off to an unknown destination. I asked that some consideration be shown my old mother, 78 years of age. The answer was "Die Alte muss 'raus" (The old woman must clear out.) At the same time the head of the detachment entered my wife's bedroom, she was still in bed, and told her brutally to get dressed. Meanwhile all my staff had been lined up in the hall, examined and guarded by two sentries, without being allowed to move. Ten minutes later, my family, my daughters and son, were gathered in the hall and the examination of our handbags began. Everything was thrown on the floor. My pocketbook contained 20,000 zlotys, which

was taken away from me as was my wife's engagement ring and our wedding rings. Out of the 20,000 zlotys, 700 were returned to me for expenses at the rate of 100 per person in my family. My family, my mother and my wife, were placed in an automobile, and my three children had to go in a dung cart. They all left under guard of two military police for an unknown destination. Their departure was conducted in the most brutal and vulgar way with shouts and vociferations. A small leather cushion was taken from my wife with the words "*Was, ein Kissen, du sollst am Stroh verrecken, du verdammtes Aas*" (What, a cushion? You shall croak on straw you damned swine). As for myself I was kept in the house under guard at the disposal of the German authorities.

After my family had left the whole of my place was searched in my presence, including the cellars and lots. I was obliged to open every drawer and the contents were thrown on the floor, but all objects of value such as gold watches, cigarette cases, etc. disappeared into the pockets of the police who accompanied me. At the same time all the furs, blankets, linen, overcoats, mantles, etc. were loaded on to a big motor lorry, without any receipt being given. The motor truck drove off. The search had lasted three hours. After that the visitors had had breakfast served to them in my dining room with wines, while I was kept under guard in the hall. Then my papers were examined. Finding that as luck would have it the day was my birthday, the *Obermeister* said with a grin "*Das passt ja grossartig, da haben wir Ihnen noch ein wunderschönes Geburtstagsgeschenk gemacht*" (That fits in admirably, so we have really made you a wonderful birthday present.) I was pushed into a car and told to take a good look at the place as I should never see it again. On the way I learned that I was being taken to a chateau about 50 kilometers (32 miles) distant

where my family and other landowners with their families and farmers had been assembled. We were about 150 people in all. Everything had been looted by the German troops, all the furniture had been carried away. The chateau had been designated as a concentration camp. The mother of the proprietor, 75 years old, had been driven from her apartments and installed in the kitchen. The control of the camp was in the hands of a brutal man named S. My family and I were given one small room for the seven of us, with a straw bed on the floor next the wall. Next day drastic regulations were posted up on the walls. All men of from 15 to 60 were put to compulsory labor. The women were made to cook, clean and serve. I was made on many occasions to clean the W.C. by S. The upkeep of each person for which we had to pay was fixed at 40 groschens a day, food and heating included. Two days after our arrival the same detachment of Gestapo arrived to verify our papers again.

We remained in this camp for seven weeks, continually subjected to insult and ill-treatment. On December 9, we were told that the next day we would be evacuated for an unknown destination. We were given 20 minutes to fill out a questionnaire of several pages containing hundreds of questions about our assets. Early on the morning of December 10 we were piled into third class carriages, men and women separated. This train also carried evacuees from two other concentration camps in the neighborhood. In all some 400 to 500 people, old men, children, newborn babes, on an average 10 to 15 people in each compartment. At the station were gathered the German Administrators of Seized Property (*Treuhänder*) who took pictures of us. Among them I recognized several great landed proprietors of the neighborhood, Germans I knew well before the war and who had always protested their loyalty to Poland.

We left thus in locked cars and traveled from the morning of the 10th till late in the afternoon of the 12th. We were still guarded by the same brutal civilians. The train stopped in the open country near Ryki, between the Vistula and the Bug. We were told to leave the train and to go wherever the hell we pleased. Ryki is about 130 kilometers (85 miles) from Warsaw. We walked a few kilometers through the snow to get to Ryki, a small village that had been entirely destroyed and where we all made the best shift we could.

During the seven weeks of our detention we were fed exclusively with bread and potato soup, without any meat whatever. If we managed to survive this treatment it was only because Polish peasants from the neighborhood would come at the peril of their lives and throw parcels of food into the park.

APPENDIX 179.

EXCERPT FROM A REPORT SUBMITTED BY HIS
EMINENCE CARDINAL HLOND, PRIMATE OF
POLAND, TO HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS

XII AT ROME IN 1940

(Evidence quoted in the Report)

At Mielec I saw a train of deportees from the Bydgoszcz district arrive at the station. It was made up of cattle cars, sealed and without windows, water, toilet facilities or heating of any kind. The journey had lasted three days and three nights. The prisoners were mostly women and children. When the cars were at last opened we saw slowly emerging from them specters that could hardly stand upright, all filthy and dishevelled and fear-ridden. People began to open bundles. I drew near, I saw they were children nearly frozen. One, two, ten, twenty, thirty. None of the mothers wept, they were as petrified. Two children

half dead had lumps of ice on their cheeks, their tears frozen to their white faces.

(2) I had been at Katowice for several days when mass executions of Poles were resumed in that city on the grounds adjoining the municipal park. Among the victims were a number of priests. They were blindfolded with handkerchiefs. When the platoon had fired the same bloodstained handkerchiefs were used to blindfold the next batch of victims. One of the priests was not killed outright and tried to rise, he was then beaten to death with the butts of rifles.

APPENDIX 180.

EVIDENCE CONFIRMED BY CONCORDANT DEPOSITIONS (*Excerpt from Affidavit*)

On September 21, 1929, four lorries containing agents of the Gestapo arrived on the market place of the village of Pobiebziska in western Poland. Other detachments of S.S. at the same time surrounded the place completely. Machine guns were set up in the streets. At 7 A.M. the German authorities announced by the town crier that all men from 18 to 40 must immediately assemble in the market place. The agents of the Gestapo were in such a hurry to have this order obeyed that some of the inhabitants had to leave their homes only half dressed. Some young men afraid of being arrested tried to escape to the adjoining forests. The Gestapo however succeeded in arresting the fugitives; they were taken back to the market place.

About 260 men were first assembled in the market place and then taken to the station where they were piled into cars beneath the blows of their guards. The same fate awaited the other groups.

They were all taken to Wierzonka, where they were put into an enclosure guarded by machine guns and lighted during the night by auto lamps.

The women who sought to take them food were brutally driven away. During the whole of their stay in this camp, the prisoners were made to go through gymnastic exercises in the mud and rain. One of the prisoners, a workman named S. Z. was shot after having been made to dig his own grave. In all, 22 men were shot during the night. The next day all the prisoners were questioned after which a certain number were released and the majority sent to the concentration camp situated within the citadel of Poznan.

WHAT CHURCHILL SAID . . .

* * * ALL OVER EUROPE, races and states whose culture and history made them a part of the general life of Christendom, in centuries when the Prussians were no better than a barbarous tribe, and the German empire no more than a conglomeration of pumpernickel principalities, are now prostrate under the dark, cruel yoke of Hitler and his Nazi gang. Every week his firing parties are busy in a dozen lands. Monday he shoots Dutchmen, Tuesday Norwegians, Wednesday French and Belgians stand against the wall, Thursday it is the Czechs who must suffer, and now there are the Serbs and the Greeks to fill his repulsive bill of execution.

But always, all of the days, there are the Poles. The atrocities committed by Hitler upon the Poles, the ravishing of their country, the scattering of their homes, the affronts to their religion, the enslavement of their manpower exceed in severity and scale of violence anything perpetrated by Hitler in any other conquered land.

It is to you, Poles, in Poland who bear the full brunt of the Nazi oppression, at

once pitiless and venal, that the hearts of the British and American democracies go out in the full and generous tide. We send our message of hope and encouragement tonight knowing that the Poles will never despair and that the soul of Poland will remain unconquerable. This war against mechanized barbarians who, slave-hearted themselves, are fitted only to carry their curse to others—this war will be long and hard, but the end is sure.

Winston Churchill
—

. . . AND WHAT NAZI DR. FRANK SAID

“The Government-General in Poland represents the best example of the system that will be introduced in the countries of New-Europe, controlled by Greater-Germany!”

Dr. Hans Frank